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THERE IS TROUBLE IN ERIE

THE LOCAL WRANGLE, HOWEVER, ECLIPSES ALL ELSE.

Judge Haight, the Republican Candidate for the Court of Appeals, Weakens the Ticket—Republican Organization Was Never Better and the Leaders Have Plenty of Money to Spend—Democratic Calculations of Success Seem Too Sanguine.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—At this time last year the machine people in this county were confident that the entire State ticket from Cord Meyer to Maynard would carry this county by from six to ten thousand, and drag through with it the two State Senators and five members of the Assembly. A very careful canvass had been made under the supervision of men who were supposed to know every voter within their respective election districts.

On a fair basis the Democratic hopes would have been sustained. But, as in the cases of Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Monroe and Genesee, the work of the canvassers was done well enough so far as they were concerned, but many voters replied untruthfully when asked to state their choice.

Instead of the Democratic plurality anticipated, there was, as a matter of fact, a plurality of 10,100 for Cord Meyer's Republican opponent, Mr. Palmer. The plurality against Judge Maynard in favor of Mr. Bartlett was 12,200.

Mr. Cleveland carried the county only the year before by 91, against Flower's plurality for Governor in 1891 of 1,: 0.

But the contrariness of Erie County was never more conspicuously displayed than in 1888, when it showed a plurality of 6,000 for Gen. Harrison for President and 2,500 for Gov. Hill. Mr. Cleveland in 1884 had a plurality of 2,500.

Politically, Erie County stands by itself in this State as a unique and unexplainable territory. No city in the State possesses so prominently its strange un-American features. With the handsomest residence street in the State, the city embraces sections of population as foreign, unassimilative, and un-American as if their occupants had never left the countries of Europe which are responsible for their birth. The population of Buffalo is placed to-day at 300,000, as against that of 255,644 in 1890, when the statistics fixed it as the eleventh city in the United States in the order of rank. Of the population more than 200,000 are believed to be foreigners, divided in this way: Germans, 70,000; Poles, 60,000; Irish, 55,000; other nationalities, 15,000.

The Poles are a people by themselves. They maintain their own churches, which are exempt from taxation, and their own schools. Their children are instructed in their native language, not in English; the streets in their section are named after persons unfamiliar to American ears, and often to pronounce which would inconvenience the average American tongue.

In the past these people have been utilized politically to a large extent. They have been naturalized by hundreds in spite of their disinclination to adopt American manners and institutions and to assimilate with and recognize American principles. In Buffalo to-day there are 7,000 Polish voters, of whom, on the authority of a well-informed citizen, not more than 1,000 can speak the English language.

The section of the city in which the people maintain their colony is east of Main Street, and out of the 62,271 voters registered in this city, over 44,000 live to the eastward of Main Street, which is all that its name implies in a business sense.

The friends of Mr. Sheehan base their hopes of electing Judge Stern Mayor and the entire Democratic county ticket upon the belief that of the 44,000 voters who live in the eastern district, 27,000 are Democrats. Reasoning from this basis, therefore, the claims are put forth that only 9,000 more votes are required from the western sections of the city to assure Democratic success for the county ticket and an absolute plurality for the State ticket.

Judge Jacob Stern is not only expected to hold the Polish and German vote, but to neutralize the effect of the Irish vote against Gen E. B. Jewett, the Republican candidate.

As was the case last year, the importance of the State ticket is lost in the intensity of the local fight.

The miscalculations of the Democratic managers last year were inexplicable and disastrous. Every indication, every political straw, conveys the ineffaceable impression that, in judging the true situation this year, they are as far out of their reckoning and their calculations as they were in 1893.

David B. Hill has been a favorite in Erie County since 1885, when he selected as leader for the Democrats in the Assembly William F. Sheehan, the tall, rawboned, red-haired, and blue-eyed youngster who had served only one term and had made an inconspicuous record. There are more liquor dealers to the square foot in Buffalo than in any other city of the State, and they have always been enthusiastic worshippers of Gov. Hill. Originally, these men were Republicans. But Hill captured them, one and all.

When one was asked to explain the infatuation of the trade for the Democratic candidate, the response was:

"He never deceived us, and he always stood by us. He never signed a bill that injured us, and he always favored legislation that would benefit us. That is why we are for him."

In Buffalo, the second greatest railroad centre in the country, the Hill sentiment is conspicuously strong among railroad men. Not alone is this true of the great shops and works that abound in East Buffalo, but the trainmen themselves, conductors, baggagemen, and brakemen, all have kind words to say for the Democratic candidate, and the majority will vote for him.

"He has not only legislated in our interest, but did he not appoint as Railroad Commissioner one of our number?" said a grizzly-bearded engineer to-day to the writer. "I have never voted for Gov. Hill, but I shall this Fall, and I know a number of old-time Republicans who will do the same. It is not because we oppose Mr. Morton, but Mr. Morton means Thomas C. Platt. Republican success simply means that for the next three years Mr. Platt and his friends, not Mr. Morton, will run the State and dole out the patronage."

An element of strength for the Democrats that Republican leaders recognize and feel is the candidacy of Judge Albert Haight, the Republican nominee for Judge of the Court of Appeals. Judge Haight's record is pretty well known—better in Buffalo than in New-York. That he will be very largely cut is conceded by Republicans who have closely followed the situation.

The City of Buffalo and the voters in it have not forgotten his connection with the Standard Oil Company and his decision in the case where two of the employes of the company were implicated in a dastardly scheme to blow up the works of a rival company. And his peculiar relations with certain condemnation proceedings in this city while he was Presiding Justice of the Special Term of the Supreme Court have also been revived. These matters will affect the decision of the independent voter.

The Republicans, under the general leadership of State Committeeman George Urban, have perfected the most thorough organization the party has ever had in this county, and the Democrats, who are under the nominal lead of Editor Norman E. Mack of The Buffalo Times, are equally proud of theirs.

The controlling idea of the leaders of both parties is to get out the votes. To this end the most elaborate arrangements have been made.

As an indication of the apparently exhaustless financial resources of the Republicans, as compared with the impecuniosity of the Democrats, it can be said that the former have already negotiated for carriages as high as $20 and $25 a day for Nov. 6, while the Democrats are hesitating on $5 and $6, with a trusting reliance upon Providence and patriotism to do the rest.

While the Thirty-second Congressional District is looked upon as fairly debatable ground because of the nomination of ex-Controller Joseph E. Gavin, no doubt exists as to the result in the Thirty-third, where ex-Judge Charles Daniels will be re-elected by a plurality to exceed that of 1892, when he received over 3,100.

The result in the six Assembly districts will depend very largely upon the twist of politics in the county. Last year the Democrats elected one member—Cornelius Coughlin, in the First District. The fight in this district then was to a finish. Coughlin won, however. His plurality was 1,689. But this year the registration lists show a falling off of 810 names in the First Ward alone.

The Republicans, seizing the cue, declare that these figures indicate the extent to which colonizing was carried on last year, and that their candidate, Manley, will defeat Coughlin, who has been renominated by the Democrats.

The Democrats are also hopeful, without the advent of that political and financial tidal wave that has become quite a feature of the campaign within three days, of reclaiming the Second, Third, and Fifth Districts, which the Republicans bodily captured last Fall by these pluralities: 1,376 in the Second, 539 in the Third, and 1,111 in the Fifth. The Republicans have put in nomination all the members of Assembly from this county who are in the present House.

The Democratic nominations are better than the usual run for this county.

What is injuring the canvass of the Democrats is the revival of the old stories charging collusion on the part of the Assessors, who select the jurors, with Democratic leaders. For years the respectable press of Buffalo has charged that juries in this city were packed. Last Winter, because of the overthrow of the existing Democratic leaders, a bill to reform the jury system was drawn up by the Citizens' Association.

Had it become a law, all the evils that now exist would have been abolished. The Republican branches of the Government, the Senate and Assembly, passed it. The bill was sent to the Executive Chamber. Gov. Flower vetoed it. The people of Buffalo have no more forgotten this mistake than they have the signing of the "sneak" Police Commission bill or the removal of Sheriff Beck.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

The President Designates Thursday, Nov. 29, as the Day to be Observed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The President this afternoon issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The American people should gratefully render thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, who has watched over them with kindness and fostering care during the year that has passed; they should also, with humility and faith, supplicate the Father of All Mercies for continued blessings according to their needs, and they should by deeds of charity seek the favor of the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

Therefore I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November instant, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, to be kept and observed by all the people of the land.

On that day let our ordinary work and business be suspended, and let us meet in our accustomed places of worship and give thanks to Almighty God for our preservation as a Nation, for our immunity from disease and pestilence, for the harvests that have rewarded our husbandry, for a renewal of national prosperity, and for every advance in virtue and intelligence that has marked our growth as a people.

And with our thanksgiving let us pray that these blessings may be multiplied unto us, that our national conscience may be quickened to a better recognition of the power and goodness of God, and that in our national life we may clearer see and closer follow the path of righteousness.

And in our places of worship and praise, as well as in the happy reunions of kindred and friends on that day, let us invoke Divine approval by generously remembering the poor and needy. Surely He who has given us comfort and plenty will look upon our relief of the destitute and our ministrations of charity as the work of hearts truly grateful, and as proofs of the sincerity of our thanksgiving.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States, which I have caused to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington on the first day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President,
W. Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

Mr. Belmont's Menagerie in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 31.—The balance of Oliver H. P. Belmont's menagerie arrived here this morning, consisting of six sacred bulls and three sacred cows. The birds reached here in August, but the quadrupeds were detained in New-York by the authorities. The animals were taken to their owner's expensive combination residence and stable, where box stalls have been prepared for them. In order to preserve their health, a Summer temperature will be maintained in the stable at all times. The birds of plumage, which have been at Mr. Belmont's Middletown place all Summer, will soon be moved to his stable.

The Marion Ordered to Sea.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 — The United States steamer Marion will be ordered to the Pacific station. The vessel has been undergoing repairs for some time at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, and there has been much conjecture among naval officers as to her destination. The ship will be placed in commission at once, and the work to be done on her will be hurried to completion. No officer has as yet been chosen to command the ship. It is likely the vessel will be ordered to Honolulu when she is finally placed in commission. The intention of the Government in so doing is to keep a vessel at the Hawaiian Islands nearly all the time.

T. E. Ward & Co., Stock Brokers,
31 and 33 B'way and 1,270 B'way, near 33d St. Send for their daily market letter and circular.—Adv.

THE CZAR VERY MUCH WEAKER

HIS DEATH IS NOW EXPECTED AT ANY HOUR.

The Emperor's Breathing Is Impeded, His Pulse Feeble, and the General Weakness Is Greatly Increased—Large Crowds Pray for His Recovery in St. Petersburg Streets—One Dispatch Says He Cannot Recognize His Relatives.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—This bulletin was issued from Livadia at 7 o'clock to-night:

"The Emperor took very little nourishment to-day. The inflammation of one lobe of the left lung continues. The Emperor's breathing is impeded, his pulse is weak, and the general weakness is greatly increased."

The Czar's cough has grown worse rapidly, and the discharge is said to contain small particles of the lungs.

Father Palladius, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg and President of the Holy Synod, attended by all the clergymen in his jurisdiction, offered up prayers for the recovery of the Emperor in the Cathedral of St. Isaac this afternoon.

Large crowds of people filled the streets, anxious to obtain news of the Czar's condition. As each bulletin is posted, thousands of persons fall upon their knees and pray for his Majesty's recovery.

The theatres throughout Russia were almost deserted last night, and in the small audiences not a single military or naval uniform was to be seen.

It is announced upon semi-official authority to-day that all the reports that the marriage of the Czarowitch and Princess Alix will take place immediately are without foundation.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 31.—The death of the Czar is hourly expected by the King and the members of his Court.

The Crown Prince started for Livadia this evening. The King and Queen felt unequal to the long journey and decided not to go.

VIENNA, Oct. 31.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Neue Freie Presse says in a dispatch published in the evening edition:

"Dr. Zacharin and Prof. Leyden have had violent quarrels, each accusing the other of giving the Czar improper treatment. When Prof. Leyden's opinions were accepted, Zacharin declared that he would return at once to Moscow.

"Gen. Ticherevin forbade his leaving Livadia, threatening to detain him by force if necessary. Prof. Wywodzeff, a specialist in embalming, has been summoned to Livadia."

Later dispatches from St. Petersburg say that the Czar has steadily grown worse, that his heart is weaker than at any previous time, and that he is hardly able to recognize his relatives.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A dispatch from Berlin to The Globe says that Prof. Leyden has telegraphed from Livadia to Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, as follows:

"I am in despair. A catastrophe is inevitable."

The Prince and Princess of Wales started for Livadia by special train at 8:45 this morning. They will travel via Brussels and Vienna.

The Russian Embassy here received information to-day that the condition of the Czar is extremely critical. He is unable to lie down at all, but sits in an armchair. Both of his lungs are affected. The expectoration of blood has increased, and all of his other unfavorable symptoms are more pronounced.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The delay of the wedding is owing to the Czar's insisting that the customary festive ceremony take place. 'If I get better,' he said, 'I shall wish to have the wedding celebrated with the usual splendor. If I get worse, there will always be time enough for a quick and simple ceremony.'"

PARIS, Oct. 31.—In view of the Czar's desperate condition, President Casimir-Perier has given up his shooting trip to Pont-sur-Seine, and will remain at the Elysée.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Lokal Anzeiger publishes a dispatch from Livadia expressing the opinion of Dr. Zacharin that the expectoration of blood by the Czar is caused by coagulated blood which has entered the lungs and produced inflammation. The only hope is in the absorption of the blood coagulation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Prince Cantacuzine, the Russian Minister, received the following cablegram to-day from the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg:

"Yesterday the expectoration with blood continued. Chills. Temperature, 100°. Pulse, 90. Rather weak. Breathing difficult. Little appetite. Great weakness. Oedema considerably increased. GIERS."

SEIZED BY THE RUSSIAN POLICE.

Literature Dealing with a New Government for the Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—The police have seized a large quantity of literature, consisting of pamphlets entitled "The Fundamental Statute of the Russian Empire." The aim of the brochure is to unite all the parties and nations which are opposed to the Government and enlist the sympathy of the Liberal public officials.

The "Statute" proposes that there shall be two lawmaking bodies, one consisting of local councils and the other an Imperial Chamber of Deputies; a second chamber is dispensed with. The monarch is to be given the right of veto, and any difference arising between the monarch and the chamber or between the two chambers is to be settled by a national Congress, which is to be elected for the purpose, each member to be pledged to vote a particular way. According to the scheme, Poland is to have her own legislative assembly and Finland is to retain her autonomy.

The "Statute" provides for the freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, and freedom of press. The project, as set forth in the pamphlet, is received with favor, inasmuch as it only modifies the existing order of things.

PROGRESS OF THE FATAL DISEASE.

Changes in the Czar's Condition Since He Went to Livadia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—The following account of the illness of the Czar is published in The Official Messenger:

"The disquieting symptoms which manifested themselves at Spala became less marked in the early days of his Majesty's sojourn at Livadia. The Emperor was able to attend divine service after arriving there, and was also able to drive about. Then symptoms of weakness appeared, with failing appetite, loss of sleep, weakening of the heart's action, increase of albumen, and swelling of the extremities.

"On Oct. 19 there was a return of the Emperor's appetite, and on Oct. 20 he was able to obtain the necessary rest by sleep, which produced a notable increase in his strength and a reduction of the albumen. The same day the Queen of Greece arrived, and the Protopresbyter, Father Ivan of Cronstadt, who offered up prayers for the Emperor, also reached Livadia. The Emperor then received holy communion, which assisted in tranquillizing his mind.

"On Oct. 22 the Emperor prayed with Father Ivan. Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt arrived that evening, and, by order of the Emperor, she was received ceremoniously, with a guard of honor, and with the military band playing. The meeting of the Emperor with Princess Alix, whom he had long been craving to see, strongly excited the patient, in spite of the joy which the meeting caused him, and his physicians feared the effect of the excitement. But the night passed favorably. There was continued oedema of the feet on Oct. 26, which hindered free movement.

"During all this time the Emperor, in spite of his suffering, did not neglect State business, but, at the urgent instance of his physicians, he handed over documents relating to current affairs and reports requiring considerable examination to the Czarowitch. His Majesty, however, decided the most important cases, and signed the State papers."

DEATH CANNOT SILENCE THEM.

Maledictions Hurled at the Dying Czar by Nihilist Refugees.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The following circular, promulgated by the refugee Nihilists in Switzerland and bearing the usual red bomb, revolver, and dagger, is circulating in Switzerland and London:

To Our Brothers, the Oppressed in Russia:

The tyrant Alexander, autocrat, Czar, hangman and assassin of Michaeleff, Russaokoff, Kibaltchik, Nelotsoff, Sophie Perowskaia, Jesse Halfmann, and many others, purveyor of the Siberian galleys, persecutor of the Jews, is on the point of expiating his crimes.

He is dying of a mysterious illness, a well-merited punishment. Venal science, his Zacharins, Hirsches, and Popoffs, can do nothing to prolong a life which has been devoted to violence and oppression.

At length the monster is going to disappear. Hurrah! The day has passed when a man ought to be able by right of birth to dispose of the liberty and lives of a hundred million of other men.

Let his son, the Czarowitch, as well as his ambitious rivals, the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Michael, who are ready to assassinate in accordance with the traditions of the Romanoff family, to get possession of the bloody heritage—let all thoroughly understand that every hour and at every step they will find themselves face to face with the inflexible will of the revolutionists.

Let us leave to the hypocritical Liberals the task of covering with flowers the horrid corpse of the scoundrel who is leaving this world after having too long dishonored it. So long as the Russian slaves do not possess the land, so long as an infernal autocracy, served by a rapacious and shameless feudality, makes Russia a disgrace to the civilized world, we shall always applaud any blow of destiny or provoke it.

Long live Liberty and Revolution!

MRS. DRAYTON MAKES ANSWER.

Denies All Her Husband's Charges and Will Fight the Divorce Suit.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—The answer of Mrs. James Coleman Drayton in the suit for divorce lately instituted by her husband was filed late this afternoon by her counsel, E. V. Lindabury of Elizabeth. She denies all her husband's charges. This means that Mrs. Drayton will fight the case.

The answer is a brief document. Mrs. Drayton admits her marriage in New-York Oct. 20, 1879, and they continued to reside there until 1886, when they removed to Bernardsville, N. J. Here they lived until Oct. 1, 1891. After that they traveled in Europe until the early part of 1893.

Mrs. Drayton denies that she left her husband while they were temporarily sojourning in London in January, 1892, but avers that he left her, being moved thereto, as she believes, by cruel and unjust suspicions. Mrs. Drayton makes denial specifically of all her husband's charges regarding Hallet Alsop Borrowe. She says the charges are "a most unfounded and cruel imputation." She avers the truth to be that she has always faithfully regarded her marriage vows and has been true and faithful in her obligations as a wife.

The next step in the case is the filing of the plaintiff's replication, which must be done within thirty days. After that the testimony will be taken by either one of the Vice Chancellors or a Master appointed by the Chancellor. The final decree by this court is appealable to the Court of Errors and Appeals, and if the parties to the suit choose, they can keep the case in the courts for several years.

MR. CARLISLE FRIENDLY TO HILL.

New-York Democrats, He Says, All Should Rally to His Support.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—A Washington paper says: "Secretary Carlisle regrets as much as any one that he was compelled by public business to decline invitations to speak in New-York this week. He is thoroughly in sympathy with the Democrats in the Empire State, and it is his earnest wish that the party meet with success on election day.

"The Secretary said yesterday that he earnestly desired to see not only Senator Hill, but the entire Democratic ticket, elected. He said that Democrats in New-York especially should sink their personal feelings, and give loyal support to the Democratic ticket, as the election in New-York would have an important bearing on the Presidential election in 1896.

"He believed that, if every Democrat did his duty, and voted the straight ticket, there would be no question as to the result next Tuesday.

"As Senator Hill has always been successful heretofore, the Secretary believed that victory would again perch on the Senator's banner this year."

Senatorial Fight in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31.—The nomination of United States Senator by party caucus will be a new feature in Georgia politics. The presence of fifty Populists in the Legislature makes this necessary. The seat vacant is that of Senator Colquitt, filled temporarily by Patrick Walsh. The candidates before the Legislature are A. O. Bacon, H. G. Turner, L. F. Garrard, and Patrick Walsh. A dead-lock is almost certain to ensue in caucus, in which event Speaker Crisp, his friends say, is likely to stampede it. The candidates have been addressing the Legislature nightly since Friday.

Original Eno Indictments Missing.

The case of John C. Eno, under indictments found against him for alleged crimes while acting as President of the Second National Bank of New-York City, will probably come before the Court of General Sessions as soon as the United States Circuit Court has reviewed its decision, as ordered by the United States Supreme Court.

District Attorney Fellows said that the original indictments, found ten years ago, have been lost or mislaid, but that the copies in his possession will answer all purposes, so far as the prosecution is concerned. He never saw the original papers.

No Evidence of Train Robbers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—A dispatch which was sent out from Toledo this morning, to the effect that an attempt had been made to rob a Lake Shore passenger train near this city, is denied by the officials of that road. Some stones and a plank were found on the tracks at Lake View by George Burch and his hired man, who hoisted a signal and stopped the train. There were no traces of robbers. The obstructions were removed and the train proceeded. Burch and his man were brought here to-night, and are under examination.

The Case of Howard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Carlisle will probably decide Coachman Howard's case to-morrow. He has been in consultation with Attorney General Olney on the case, but the latter will not render a written opinion in the matter. The best information obtainable leads to the belief that Secretary Carlisle will concur in the opinion of the special board of inquiry at Ellis Island, N. Y., backed up, as it is, by Commissioner Senner, and order Howard's deportation.

Offers to Bet $50,000 on Hill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Michael Dwyer, who is here attending the races at St. Asaph, announces that he will wager $50,000 at the odds of 2 to 5 that Hill will be the next Governor of New York.

Failure of David Young.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—David Young, harvesting machine manufacturer at Stockton, failed to-day, owing nearly $115,000. The assets are unknown.

WHAT TAMMANY COSTS THE CITY.

NO. 5.

No department illustrates better the increase of expenditure under Tammany, as compared with anti-Tammany, administrations than that of the Park Department.

Prior to 1891 all street improvements in the annexed districts—that is, the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards—were made by the Park Department, and appropriations for that purpose were covered into those for the Park Department.

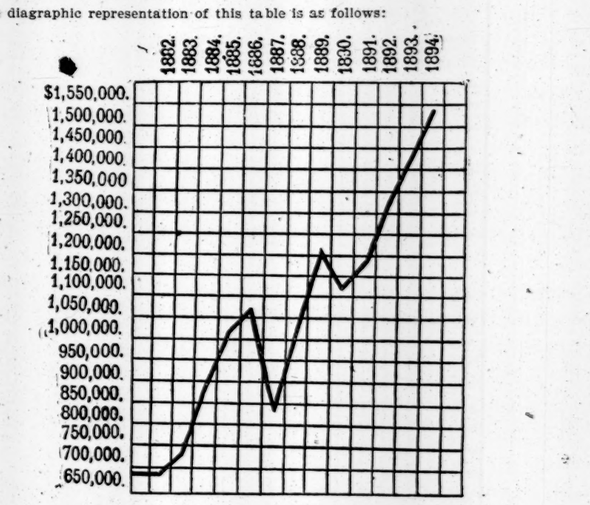
In 1891, however, the department of the Commissioner of Public Works for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards having been created, the appropriations which were theretofore made for his purposes to the Park Department were thereafter made separately. As a consequence, any one studying the Controller's reports would be thrown off the track in establishing a correct comparison by the fact that the appropriations for all of the years prior to 1891 included a class of purposes for which separate appropriations are now made.

To make the comparison between 1882 and 1894, for instance, it is necessary either to deduct the appropriations for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards for all years prior to 1891, or to add them for all years since. The latter is the readier and the simpler method. Continuing the accounts to date, therefore, upon the same basis upon which they were made up prior to 1891, we have the following result:

APPROPRIATIONS PAYABLE FROM TAXES AND GENERAL FUND FOR THE EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, INCLUDING STREET IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TWENTY-THIRD AND TWENTY-FOURTH WARDS:

1882	$682,000	1889	$1,212,200
1883	732,000	1890	1,120,700
1884	869,800	1891	1,191,700
1885	1,012,180	1892	1,313,350
1886	1,075,750	1893	1,446,927
1887	840,750	1894	1,536,000
1888	1,014,650		

The diagraphic representation of this table is as follows:



The steadiness and rapidity of the increase in this case is very startling. Thus the expenditures of 1892 over 1882 show an increase of 92½ per cent.; of 1893, over 1882, 112½ per cent.; of 1894 over 1882, 125½ per cent.

This increase can be best represented by the following diagram.

—Increase, 1894 Over 1882, 125½ Per Cent.

Stress will be laid upon the fact that the annexed district has grown so rapidly as not only to demand but to justify this increase of expenditure. This, however, is not at all satisfactory in view of the fact that the appropriations for 1882, including the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, were only $682,000, as against $1,177,000 in 1894, exclusive of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

Again, it may be said that the park area has been enlarged, to which the answer is that wherever this has been done it has been out of the proceeds of bonds. The new parks are undeveloped and have required only the smallest expenditure. Such claims on the part of Tammany Hall, however, are mere subterfuges, but very handy and convenient subterfuges.

The Park Department and the Public Works in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards expend most of their appropriations in the form of wages, and these wages maintain the Tammany army. The larger the wage fund the larger the army; hence the increased expenditure.

WILLIAM M. IVINS.

HUNDRED AND TWELVE PEOPLE LOST

The Steamer Wairarapa Wrecked Near New South Wales.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 31.—The steamer Wairarapa, plying between this port and Auckland, was wrecked on Great Barrier Island on Sunday night.

She began to go to pieces at once in the heavy seas.

A few of her passengers were saved, but 112 were drowned. The vessel is a total wreck.

A STEAMBOAT IN DISTRESS.

It Whistled for Relief Near Brenton's Reef and Then Passed Out of Sight.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 31.—Newport was very much excited to-night over the report that there was a steamer in distress off the south shore. It was blowing a gale, and all tugs refused to go out. The surfmen of the life-saving crew took their stations prepared for action. They plainly saw a steamer, which appeared to be on the head of Brenton's Reef. They also heard her whistle.

In about a half hour the craft passed on out of sight. Capt. Kenyon of the Life-Saving Station thinks that it must have been the Fall River Line freight steamer, bound from New-Bedford to New-York. Why she whistled cannot be understood, as the night was bright. The freight boat is due in New-York to-morrow morning.

Wheeler Ticket Chances Small.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Public Printer Benedict is very hopeful of Democratic success in New-York. He is in very close touch with the Democracy of the State, and is in constant correspondence with the leaders. His letters assure him that the party is united and enthusiastic, and as soon as possible he will start for home to assist in securing the victory which he expects. He says the Wheeler ticket has no strength outside of Kings, New-York, and Erie Counties.

Mr. McAdoo to Speak for Hill.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo left Washington to-night to help Senator Hill in New-York. He will speak to-morrow night at Cohoes, and Friday night at Peekskill. He expects to talk at Wilmington Del., Saturday night, and on Monday he will make several speeches in Hoboken and Jersey City.

To Put Fire Wires Underground.

The Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday awarded the contract to put underground the wires of the department below One Hundred and Thirtieth Street to the Standard Underground Cable Company, for $28,969.51. The work must be done in 100 days.

Millie Horowitz Held for Trial.

Millie Horowitz, who has been victimizing milliners in this city and Brooklyn, was again arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning. No testimony in defense was offered. Millie was held in $1,000 bail for trial on Mrs. Irving Maguire's charge.

Surgeon Dunbar's Alleged Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—It has just been learned that Dr. H. H. Dunbar, United States Navy Surgeon on the Bennington, who has been on parole since last week, was arrested for passing forged checks. The examination was set for Friday next.

Lord Hawke Sails for Home.

After a visit to the West Indies, Lord Hawke sailed yesterday on the steamship New-York for England. He was accompanied by C. E. de Trafford, A. J. L. Hill, R. S. Lucas, and C. W. Wright, while Lady Agnes de Trafford and Miss Hilda de Trafford were also of the party.

SHOT HIMSELF BY APPOINTMENT.

Luigi Revelli Called at a Newspaper Office for That Purpose.

Luigi Revelli, who lived at the Hotel Tirolese, South Fifth Avenue, shot himself at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the office of the Christoforo Colombo newspaper, 71 Centre Street.

Tuesday morning the editor of the paper received a note from Revelli, saying that he would call at 11 o'clock on Wednesday for the purpose of blowing out his brains in the presence of the city editor.

Revelli did not arrive at the office till 4 o'clock. He informed Mr. Marzetto, the editor, that he had called to keep his word.

The editor took him into a rear office to reason with him, and after their talk Revelli seemed much calmer. The editor left the room to give some direction concerning office work. He had hardly passed through the door before he heard a pistol shot. He found Revelli lying on the floor with a pistol wound just above his heart.

Revelli was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where the bullet was taken out. His condition is considered dangerous.

Prevented a Lynching in Texas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Oct. 31.—L. T. Furgeson, a prominent citizen of Kountze, was found shot to death in the road near that town recently. Samuel B. Humble, candidate for County Tax Assessor, and his brother, Plees Humble, were arrested on suspicion of being the murderers. An immense crowd gathered to lynch the accused, but they were hurried away to the Houston jail.

Michigan's Great Iron Production.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Oct. 31.—The railroads are running extra trains, and the heaviest forwarding of iron ore of the season is now going on. The Bessemer ore production of the Lake Superior district will be the largest ever mined. The total production of ore for the season will reach 7,250,000 gross tons by the close of navigation.

Ignoring Factory Laws.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—Factory Inspector Connolly is investigating a complaint against the Alpha Knitting Company of Schenectady, the charge being that, in the endeavor to keep up with orders, the proprietors are ignoring the laws regulating the working of young female operatives overtime.

One of Davis's Captors Dead.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 31.—Charles T. Cowden, who made one of the cavalry party which captured Jefferson Davis, died of heart disease here to-day, aged fifty-two. He was once a member of the Council of this city, and owned considerable property. He was one of the Nevada pioneers.

Wyoming Collieries to Resume.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Oct. 31.—All the coal collieries in the Wyoming region will resume work to-morrow on full time. The large operators in this city and valley are of the opinion that this go-as-you-please plan will be of short duration, as the market will be glutted very soon.

An Eastern Firm Gets the Bonds.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31.—The issue of the State 4 per cent. bonds for $600,000 to pay for the new station building at the ferry landings in San Francisco was sold to Farson, Leach & Co. of Boston at 1⅞ premium.

The Falcon Given Up as Lost.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 31.—The Peary steamer Falcon, from Philadelphia for this port, which has been out four weeks, was to-day officially given up by the owners as lost.

Dr. Talmage Will Be Home To-morrow.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who has been in foreign lands for five months, is expected to return to-morrow. He is a passenger on the steamship Paris.

No bicycle can hereafter be sold for more than $100. That's 1895 Columbia price.—Adv.

STRONG AND GOFF SPEAK

GREETED BY GERMAN-AMERICANS WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Monster Anti-Tammany Meeting in Cooper Union—Carl Schurz Talks of New-York's Robber Band—Mr. Strong Says He Will Be a Non-Partisan Mayor if Elected—Mr. Goff Pleads for Honest Government—Speeches by Mr. Tamsen and Others.

The great hall of Cooper Union has not contained in this campaign a larger or more enthusiastic throng than the German-American citizens who flowed into it from every part of the city last night to ratify the anti-Tammany ticket, with Strong and Goff as the standard bearers.

No more representative audience of German-American citizens has been gathered together within the time of the present generation of New-Yorkers. The meeting was held under the auspices of the German-American Reform Union.

It was a great and significant occasion, and it was marked no less by the presence of the representative German-Americans who attended than by the appearance on the platform as a speaker of John W. Goff, the anti-Tammany candidate for Recorder.

It was Mr. Goff's first speech of the campaign. William L. Strong, the candidate for Mayor, also spoke.

The senior counsel of the Lexow committee was given a tremendous ovation, much like that given to Senator Hill in the same hall last week.

Mr. Goff's speech was not, strictly speaking, a campaign speech. He did not go into any of the issues. He made no attack, no specific charges. He simply, and in the most eloquent and forceful language, appealed to all German-American citizens, in common with all honest citizens, to rid the city of oppression and blackmail. In saying even this much, Mr. Goff declared the warmth of the reception had tempted him beyond the limits he had set for his utterances.

Speeches were also made by Carl Schurz, E. T. H. Tamsen, and others.

The Chairman of the meeting was Jacob H. Schiff. Among the distinguished Vice Presidents and Secretaries on the platform were:

Dr. Felix Adler, Dr. H. A. C. Anderson, Theodore Aub, Benjamin Altman, Bernard Amend, Myer Auerbach, C. M. von Baur, Henry Bischoff, Herman Batjer, Jr., Dr. S. Breidenfeld, Arthur von Briesen, Gustav Behr, Fred A. von Bernuth, Dr. A. Berghaus, Dr. Heinrich Binder, Henry W. Cherouny, A. F. D'Oench, F. O. Dettmann, William Dieckmann, Charles S. Dubois, Wm. R. Graef, Max Gabriel, Carl Goepel, Dr. Herman C. Hoeting, G. Herrig, Otto C. Heintze, Dr. T. E. Heidenfeld, Jacob Heintz, Henry S. Herrmann, Charles E. Hauselt, Julius Hoffman, L. A. Von Hoffman, S. Hirschbach, Carl Hauser, Walter W. Henning, John Hartmeyer, Dr. A. Jacobi, Meyer Jonasson, Theo. Kauffeldt, H. C. F. Koch, Henry R. Kunhardt, Alex. Kaufmann, R. Knoedler, Percival Knauth, Otto Kempner, Theo Kruger, Hy. Kupfer, Dr. Herman, Kahn, Gottlieb Kraft, Aaron Levy, M. I. Lissauer, Paul Loeser, Hy. A. Landgraff, Dr. F. Lange, Martin Furst, Fritz Guertler, Moritz Grosse, F. F. Griesel, Hy. Hyman, David Hirsch, Paul F. Hoppe, Carl Schurz, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Jacob W. Schem, Gustav H. Schwab, Jacob Stern, Jacob Schoenhof, John S. Schindler, Henry Schiff, Charles Sternbach, R. Stedenburg, Louis Steiner, Simon Sterne, L. Schwab, Julius Steinberger, Joseph Seidenberg, Dr. J. H. Senner, Henry Schmitt, Adolph Schwarzmann, William Demuth, Dr. Leo Ettlinger, Otto M. Eidlitz, Aug. Elmer, Dr. John Friedrich, Albert Friedlander, Dr. W. Freudenthal, Edw. Grosse, The Rev. Dr. G. Gottheil, Dr. Emil Gruening, Theodore Sutro, Nicolaus Aue, Paul Balzer, G. Bartholdi, Charles Burkhart, James Dettmann, Otto Dierking, Joseph L. Dreyer, John Dietz, George C. Engel, Felix Kaufmann, Carl Lutz, Carl L. Lewenstein, Dr. G. Langmann, Emanuel Lauer, Ludwig Lederer, Magnus Levy, G. L. Lowenthal, Dr. S. J. Meltzer, S. W. Mayer, Louis Meyers, Louis Metzger, Selig Maass, Philip Mosenthal, Dr. W. F. Mittendorf, Bodo von Manderode, Hon. Chas. F. MacLean, Moses Oppenheimer, Jacob Plaut, John F. Pupke, Herman L. Pings, Alfred R. Pick, H. G. Ramsperger, Herman

honor their descent and to further their mission, which consists in propagating higher ideals of the performance of public duty.

Unmindful, therefore, of any prejudice personal or political, let us unite in our effort to crush this hydra of corruption. We must be borne up by the conviction that we cannot render to our own party a greater service than ridding it of those unworthy members who would fain prostitute the party for the gratification of their personal greed and selfishness. Then, when the sun rises on the 7th of November to witness a glorious victory of municipal reform, we may proudly lay claim to having done our share in gaining the victory. Respectfully,

OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

Carl Schurz Greeted Warmly.

Carl Schurz, ex-Secretary of the Interior, appeared on the stage while Mr. Ottendorfer's letter was being read. He was in company with Gustav H. Schwab. To both was given an enthusiastic welcome.

Mr. Schurz was the first speaker. The warmth of the greeting he received showed the high regard in which he was held by his fellow-German-Americans.

Mr. Schurz said:

"Tammany must be crushed, and in such an effective manner that it will never rise again. The people of this town are in the hands of the greatest robber band of our times, That New-York was badly governed we knew long ago. But the latest development, as brought out before the Lexow committee, are such as to make our hair stand on end.

Before our eyes has been unrolled a picture of election frauds, of bribery, of blackmail, of the sale of offices, of the protection of vice and crime, of the most shocking persecution of the poor and helpless. A picture, the like of which we would seek in vain anywhere else in the civilized world.

"There are so many revolting details, they present such an endless solid array, that it is difficult to pick out one for presentation. But there is one that must appeal particularly to the Germans of the city. This is the case of Mrs. Urchittel."

Mr. Schurz then reviewed the facts in this case, which has become such a celebrated specimen of police oppression and venality. He was interrupted several times by loud cries of "Shame! Shame!" aimed at the police.

Later in his speech Mr. Schurz turned his attention to the defense of Tammany Hall made by Mayor Gilroy. After referring sarcastically to the poor showing made by these figures under expert examination, Mr. Schurz continued:

"But the question is not of the taxes paid openly by the citizens. Of course, it is not pleasant to pay out some $30,000,000 annually in exchange for dirty streets and other shiftless institutions. A community used to better treatment would long ago have raised a tremendous row on this ground alone. But the New-Yorker has not been spoiled by good government. He very complacently accepts high taxes and poor service, and is happy if in return he receives nothing worse than poor government.

"A few miserable millions, more or less, in taxes does not concern him.

"But what have we here? Besides the regular taxes, the people of New-York are now paying a blackmail taxe of between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 per year, and maybe more, extorted allke from the big merchant and the poor bootblack—extorted to fatten the gang of robbers whose number is tremendous, and whose appetite is insatiable.

Mr. Schurz then took up the personality and the utterances of ex-Mayor Grant and said:

"The naivest and most childish defender of Tammany is unquestionably its present Mayoralty candidate. With a degree of innocence that is almost touching he tells us, in the face of all these developments, that the City of New-York, under Tammany rule, is the best government municipality in America, if not in the whole world.

"It may astonish you if I tell you that I do not consider it at all impossible that Grant really means this. You remember when last he ran for Mayor, he bound himself solemnly to appoint only citizens of the highest class and character, and what sort of citizens did he appoint? Croker, Martin, Bartin, Sheehan, Grady, Divver!

"Perhaps you will say that broke his word. But, no. These men are his ideals of citizens of the first-class, in point of characters, competency, and position."

Edward J. H. Tamsen, the anti-Tammany candidate for Sheriff, followed Mr. Schurz. Mr. Tamsen, who was formerly a School Commissioner, spoke chiefly on the school question.

Hearty Welcome to Mr. Strong.

William L. Strong came on the stage while Mr. Tamsen was speaking.

The audience sprang to its feet at sight of the anti-Tammany candidate for Mayor, and for several minutes cheer after cheer went up. Many of those on the stage grouped themselves around Mr. Strong and cheered. The sight of Mr. Strong made the audience forget that Mr. Tamsen was frequently interrupted by cries of "Strong!". He kept on to the end, however.

Mr. Strong received a rousing ovation. He seemed somewhat embarrassed. His face was flushed, his eyes sparkled, and he evidently labored under deep emotions. It was plain he keenly appreciated the splendid reception. As soon as his voice could be heard through the cheering, he said:

"Fellow-Citizens: I appear before you this evening as your candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York. Having been asked by your organization, and by practically every anti-Tammany organization, to be the candidate against Tammany Hall, I felt it was my duty as a citizen to accept such a nomination. That is why I am before you.

"I have accepted the anti-Tammany nomination with the distinct understanding that the Mayor of New-York should not be a politician, and should not be governed by politicians, and should not be governed, in fact, by any other motive than to guard the interests of the city and of every human being in the city.

"In my heart and head I am so thoroughly opposed to carrying politics into the business of governing our city that I feel it would be impossible for me to show partiality, to any politicians or race or creed or interest.

"That's the way I feel, and that's the way I intend to act if you put me in the Mayor's chair."

"We will. We will," cried men all over the house.

Bowing, Mr. Strong continued:

"I look on it as the Mayor's duty to see that there is honesty and integrity in the administration of every department of the City Government.

"Now, you gentlemen know that it is going to be a pretty hard job to purify all of the city departments. You know that there is corruption in almost every department. That terrible probe of John W. Goff has been put into but one department, and you have all seen the extent of the corruption that exists there. There are several other departments to be investigated.

"John W. Goff deserves to be Recorder if ever a man did, and, if but one man on the anti-Tammany ticket is elected, I hope that one man will be Mr. Goff. He deserves it in compensation for his splendid work."

Mr. Strong paused, and seemed embarrassed. "I hope I'll make a great deal better Mayor," he said, "than I make a public speaker. My experience has been on other lines."

There was great cheering.

Continuing, Mr. Strong said:

"If I am successful, in case of my election, in routing corruption from the city as I have been in managing my own business I shall be satisfied. Many of you have heard and read my declarations on the subject of the A. P. A. and my Hebrew friends. I have stated in my letter to this organization just how I feel toward all sects and religions. My feelings were fully and truthfully expressed to the committee of your organization.

"I believe that every citizen, every human being, that comes to New-York has been invited to live here under the protection of the Star-Spangled Banner. That flag guarantees to every citizen the right to worship God according to his own conscience. That's what I believe we want to carry out in the City of New-York.

"From the enthusiasm I have seen everywhere in the city, from the Battery to Harlem, I believe the ticket for reform and good government will surely be elected. I have never before seen such enthusiasm in any campaign. I believe we will record the largest vote for the reform ticket ever given to any one party in the history of the city."

There were three cheers for Mr. Strong. "Tiger!" yelled a man in the rear of the hall. "Down with the Tiger!" cried several strong-lunged citizens, amid laughter.

Prof. Felix Adler made a speech denunciatory of Tammany Hall and its pretended friendship for the workingmen. He reminded his hearers of the time when Lincoln spoke from the Cooper Union platform.

Wild Enthusiasm for Goff.

John W. Goff appeared at the rear of the stage as Prof. Adler finished speaking. As soon as the audience caught sight of him it set up a tremendous cheering. The people jumped to their feet, yelled, cheered, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and in other ways showed the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. Goff bowed his modest acknowledgement.

The Chairman introduced Mr. Goff at once to the audience, which was plainly intensely eager to hear his voice.

"If ever a man deserved a monument in New-York, that man is John W. Goff," said Chairman Schiff. "We will build the base of the monument on Tuesday next."

It was five minutes before Mr. Goff could speak, so uproarious was the applause, so deafening the greeting. He stood with bowed head through it all. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen: As it has been said by your Chairman, I have refrained from appearing at any political meeting in this campaign or from making any political address. 'Tis not that I would not have liked to be able to speak, but certain professional duties, in which I have been engaged, and the decorum that should follow a nomination for a judicial office, have caused me to refrain from meeting my fellow-citizens face to face.

"But when I received your invitation, I felt that I could not resist the influence brought to bear on me to appear before the German-American Reform Union.

"I appear, not to make a political speech, but with my heart welling with grateful acknowledgment for the kindly feeling you have accorded me, and the enthusiasm with which you have greeted the mention of my name.

"I am mindful, however, that the mere mention of my name does not produce applause or enthusiasm for me, but is symbolic of something higher than the name of any man, and that is that it is the exponent of a great principle.

"We are all engaged in a great struggle. Need I say there will never be any prouder recollection in my life than that the sturdiest, most earnest, and most loyal co-operation and support I have met with has come from my German-American fellow-citizens, who are standing shoulder to shoulder for the purification of the government and for the suppression of oppression.

"We have all selected that great City of New-York as our home. It is the home of our families, the place where all our expectations are centred. It is the place of our hopes, the place where our children are educated and trained, the place where our bones will lie. This place at least we are justified in purifying from the blighting influence of oppression and blackmail.

"Germany has produced many schools of thought, and many philosophers owe a debt to her as the cradle of their ideas. But through centuries one school of thought has always predominated there.

"That school of thought has represented the unceasing struggle for human freedom. That school of thought is bearing fruit here to-day in New-York, where the Germans are seen in the front ranks of the present contest.

"I have no doubt of the living force of the example set in this hall over twenty years ago by our German fellow-citizens, when the original Committee of Seventy was formed to overthrow Tweed and his ring. I was a boy, but I well remember that meeting. The Germans then followed the clarion note of the German-American Chairman of the meeting, and rendered glorious service in overthrowing and destroying the corrupt Tammany Hall combination of those days.

"It is fair and reasonable to expect that the German-Americans of to-day are as patriotic now as were our German-American citizens nearly a quarter of a century ago, and that the words of your Chairman and of Mr. Schurz will have the same ringing effect. On you will largely rest the responsibility of this contest. It has fallen on your shoulders. You have a reputation for the highest grade of American patriotism, and in no greater way can that reputation be verified than by your action in joining hands, Republicans and Democrats alike, tariff reformers and protectionists. Putting aside all other questions, you have united as men who want to cleanse their home and break in twain the club of the oppressor.

"New-York, the greatest city of the New World, must be a clean, a pure city, freed from the blighting rule of Tammany Hall."

There was a great outburst of applause as Mr. Goff uttered these words. He paused a minute, and then continued:

"I have been tempted to go further than I intended. I must stop right here. [Cries of "Go on."] I thank you sincerely for your reception. In saying to you good night let me express the hope that at sundown on next Tuesday, German-Americans, Irish-Americans, Italian-Americans, Americans—for that word includes all others, may witness a great victory, and as the sun goes down behind the Jersey hills and glints with its last rays the Palisades—may grasp hands and say: 'Farewell, for our generation at least, to misgovernment, misrule, and corruption in New-York City.'"

Cheer after cheer rent the air as Mr. Goff ceased speaking and retired from the platform.

Strong Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolutions were read and adopted, with cheers and hand clapping:

Resolved, That we, the German-American voters, in Cooper Union assembled, consider the overthrow of Tammany Hall at the ensuing election an absolute necessity for the safety of the life, liberty, and property of the citizens of New-York.

The administration of our municipal affairs by the organization named has introduced a state of affairs in our city which is even worse than the corruption in Oriental communities.

It has not only given free rein to crime, but it has supported the same systematically, has served as its accomplice, and has collected as a regular tribute the greater part of the spoils.

It has appointed criminals to the office of Judges; our whole administration of justice has been subjected to the suspicion of being corrupt and partial, and it has used the laws to the suppression and ransacking of the people.

It has exposed our city to the contempt of the civilized world, and has brought our citizens into the bad repute to live in want of freedom, and to be the slaves of the police baton.

It has wasted our taxes and increased the burden of our city's debts.

It has treated with contempt the great mass of our citizens, and has shown itself unfit to appropriate the large means which it had at its disposal, to the benefit of citizens who were out of employment, but willing to work.

Under a control, as at present exercised by Tammany Hall, New-York will never be the most beautiful, largest, and richest city of the world, to which it is designated by nature and the character of its population.

Resolved, That it is a duty of self-defense for every citizen to take part in the fight against Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That the German-American voters consider it their special duty and a proof of their patriotism to join the anti-Tammany army, and to fight shoulder on shoulder in order to break down the organization named.

Resolved, That the German-American citizens hereby pledge themselves to work with energy for the glorious election of the candidates for city and judicial offices nominated by the Committee of Seventy.

Resolved, That we indorse with pleasure the following nominations: For Mayor—William L. Strong; for President of the Board of Aldermen—John Jeroloman; for Sheriff—Edward J. H. Tamsen; for Recorder—John W. Goff; for Judge of the Superior Court—Henry R. Beekman; for Coroners—Dr. William O'Meagher and Dr. Emil W. Hoeber.

Gustav H. Schwab made a brief speech, in which he criticised William Steinway for championing Grant's cause.

Dr. Emil W. Hoeber, candidate for Coroner, also spoke.

The meeting broke up with three cheers for Strong, Goff, and the anti-Tammany ticket.

SPEECHES AGAINST TAMMANY.

An Enthusiastic Committee of Seventy Meeting in Renwick Hall.

The Committee of Seventy's meeting in Renwick Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, last evening, was attended by at least 2,500 persons.

J. Crosby Brown presided. With him on the platform were Joseph Larocque, Simon Sterne, William H. McElroy, John Jeroloman, Charles A. Flammer, and Julius Harburger. Mr. Brown opened the meeting with a few remarks on the necessity of ousting Tammany from the city offices.

John Jeroloman, the State Democracy candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, spoke for over an hour. He denounced Tammany [illegible] William H. M[illegible] defeating Tammany Hall, that the city might obtain an administration of affairs in the interest of the taxpayers and not of the tax eaters. He declared that Tammany was not Democratic in any sense of the word.

Julius Harburger, in his address, referred to Col. Strong as the new leader in a new crusade.

Charles A. Flammer declared that Tammany would destroy the city if any longer permitted to control it.

Offices Only for Reputable Men.

The Anti-Tammany Democracy of the Eleventh Assembly District held a ratification meeting at 46 West Twenty-eighth Street last night. Seven hundred anti-Tammanyites assembled at headquarters, Forty-second Street and Broadway, and, headed by a large band, marched down Broadway, carrying banners and red lights. At the hall, William L. Strong was introduced.

Mr. Strong said that a man had a right to his own religious belief, and every religion was entitled to liberty. If elected, he would see that the excise laws were fairly dispensed and that the other laws would be dealt with in the same manner. He was aware that his Democratic friends would have to elect him, and were he elected every one, irrespective of party or political affiliation, would always find the doors of his office wide open. Gen. Anson G. McCook also spoke.

ABSOLUTELY PURE
THE OLD RELIABLE
SWEET CAPORAL
CIGARETTE
Has Stood the Test of Time
MORE SOLD THAN ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED

50c.—Moore's "Esther Waters," "Actor's Wife." "Shifting Love," "Modern Lover," "Salambo." PRATT, 6th Av., 12th St.

BOXES FOR THE HORSE SHOW.

George Gould Paid $500 for First Choice—The Sale Realized $36,000.

The members of the Horse Show Association met in the Concert Hall of the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon to purchase the boxes they will occupy during the week of the annual show, beginning Monday, Nov. 12. The boxes were sold at auction, and the total amount realized was $36,000. Last year the sale realized $30,000 and the year before $60,000.

The highest price paid yesterday was $500. It was for Box 38, which is on the north side of the Garden, just about the centre of the row. The bidding was started at $400, and was raised $25 a bid. George J. Tyson bid for Mr. Gould. The second box was secured by William Pollock for $450. He chose Box 39. J. B. Houston took the third one offered for $500, and selected No. 30. The average price paid for the arena boxes was $375, and for the tier boxes $125.

Among those present were Mrs. Paran Stevens, Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, Miss Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hone.

Mrs. Harry Nicholas, Miss Maud Livingston, Miss Nicholas, Miss Kate Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, the Misses Kernochan, Royal Phelps Carroll, Hamilton Cary, Gordon Fellowes, Julian Potter, Fred Schenck, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Richard Carman, J. Lee Taller, Joseph Widener, Barclay Warburton, William Elkins, "Archie" Pell, John Lawrence, William Osgood, Frank Beard.

Frederic Bronson, John G. Heckscher, Edward Davis, John Cowdin, J. Harriman, H. W. T. Mali, Howard Carroll, J. D. Cheever, Col. Lawrence Kip, Reginald De Koven, and J. T. Hyde.

Boxes 42 to 51, 53, and 54 were reserved by the Directors of the Horse Show, and No. 56 for the Directors of the Madison Square Garden. Following is a list of the purchasers of arena boxes and the prices paid:

Box.	Price.	Name.
3	$290	Frederic Bronson.
4	330	F. G. De Hauteville.
5	300	H. W. Cary.
6	300	Barclay Warburton.
7	315	Charles E. Parker.
8	300	C. Oliver Iselin.
9	290	A. J. Nutting.
10	290	T. Gaylord Thomas.
11	320	G. Kortright.
12	360	W. Seward Webb.
13	305	C. D. Iselin.
14	360	W. C. Sheldon.
15	310	F. J. Mackey.
16	310	John J. Wysong.
17	330	Henry Sloane.
18	300	W. B. Duncan.
19	350	F. H. Benedict.
20	450	Mitchell Harrison.
21	345	T. Suffern Taller.
22	350	Marion Story.
23	340	L. T. Benedict.
24	400	Switts Condé.
25	350	Frederick Edey.
26	380	Henry May.
27	345	A. H. Alden.
28	400	A. G. Leonard.
29	480	Robert Maclay.
30	500	J. B. Houston.
31	400	John M. Bowers.
32	400	George C. Boldt.
33	460	A. B. Hilton.
34	400	W. A. Bloodgood. E. R. Gunther.
35	400	A. L. Barber.
36	450	W. L. Elkins.
37	485	W. L. Elkins.
38	500	George J. Gould.
39	450	William Pollock.
40	450	H. H. Hollister.
41	400	P. A. B. Widener.
42		H. I. Nicholas.
43		John G. Heckscher.
44		C. Fellowes.
45		Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.
46		W. C. Whitney.
47		J. G. K. Lawrence.
48		F. K. Sturgis.
49		Col. Lawrence Kip.
50		Frederic Bronson.
51		A. Newbold Morris.
52	475	F. K. Sturgis.
53		A. J. Cassatt.
54		G. Peabody Wetmore.
55	410	J. L. Kernochan.
56		Directors Madison Sq. Garden.
57	365	G. De Forest Grant.
58	405	W. E. D. Stokes.
59	340	James J. Coogan.
60	340	Cornelius Stillman.
61	335	Charles M. Tyson.
62	345	H. L. Terrell.
63	350	Louis V. Bell.
64	400	H. L. Burnett.
65	350	William F. Burden.
66	325	John Shepard, Jr.
67	310	Mr. Magoun.
68	305	Charles H. Godfrey.
69	300	George J. Tyson.
70	305	H. B. Moore, Jr.
71	310	W. D. Sloane.
72	300	H. L. Hoyt.
73	295	Capt. J. J. Carstairs.
74	295	R. A. Cheseborough.
75	280	R. L. Baylies.
76	285	John Lawrence.
77	285	George Stewart Smith.
78	275	W. A. Hamilton.
79	295	G. F. Vingut.
80	220	J. Creighton Webb.

SECOND ROW, NINE SEATS.

89	290	Arthur M. Dodge.
90	300	F. K. Sturgis.
91	350	F. C. Thomas.
92	290	J. T. Hyde.
93	275	Sidney D. Ripley.
94	285	H. W. Poor.
95	280	Ogden Mills.
96	275	J. B. McBride.
97	300	Herbert C. Pell.
98	305	H. A. Barclay.
99	305	Duncan Elliott.
100	300	J. Shults, Jr.
101	280	A. V. De Goicouria.
102	285	J. Lee Taller.
103	290	J. W. Ogden.
104	290	W. A. Bloodgood.
105	270	Mrs. Archibald Alexander.
106	275	Charles E. Witchad.
107	220	Anson W. Hard.
108	220	Reg. De Koven.
109	225	James B. Taylor.
110	210	R. F. Carman.
111	200	George C. Bascom.
112	205	R. F. Carman.
113	215	William P. Smith.
114	205	C. Albert Stevens.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 31.—A two-story frame house at 29 South Street, occupied by Jacob Wigel, a Russian peddler, was burned this morning through the explosion of an oil stove. The inmates escaped with only their clothes. Loss, $2,500, partially insured.

Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 31.—The Bettendorf Wheel Works were burned last night. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $18,000. The establishment was owned and operated by the Eagle Iron Works of this city. A boy was killed by a hose cart passing over his neck.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
A WORD TO FAIR WOMEN.
DRESSING TABLES.

What fair woman has not felt the need of a dressing table perfect in arrangement, convenience, and beauty? We have been working out some new designs to meet this need. Those shown in mahogany and birdseye maple are especially worthy of notice. Some have most ingenious arrangements of drawers and folding mirrors; all are convenient. They are models of chaste and delicate design, and are altogether desirable for a lady's boudoir. They are marked at very low rates.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
[illegible] West 23d St.,
[illegible]

A Friendly Letter to Girl Friends

By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. See the *November* number of

The Ladies' Home Journal

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The Best Is the Cheapest

Is an old saying and a true one—and is particularly applicable to Furniture. Don't, whatever you do, buy shoddy stuff.

We sell only the best and our prices are very reasonable.

DeGraaf & Taylor Furniture Co.,
47 and 49 West 14th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

(All communications for this column must be addressed to the "City Editor, The New-York Times." Matter which correspondents desire to have used in the Sunday edition of The Times must reach this office not later than Thursday evening.)

—Spanish-American Ball.—The Spanish-American Literary Society, a social as well as a literary club, founded in this city seven years ago, and composed of many prominent Spanish-American residents of New-York, gave a ball last night at Vienna Hall, to inaugurate the series of brilliant entertainments which it proposes to give this Winter. The next entertainment will be a musicale at the rooms of the society, 64 Madison Avenue. The President of the society is Gen. N. Bolet Peraza, formerly Venezuelan Minister at Washington. The Vice President is Alberto Falcon, of the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. The club is strictly American, in the widest sense of the word, and the membership is therefore confined to natives or citizens of Spanish-American countries and the United States. The Managing Committee consists of B. H. Portuondo, Felix A. Fuentes, and Benjamin Gibergs, and the Assisting Committee of Messrs. Bolivars, Romero, Alfonso Lopez, A. C. Lamoutte, J. Portuondo, and J. Ponce de Leon.

Among the women present at the ball were Mrs. Bolet Perasa, Mrs. Monagas, Mrs. Sarria, Mrs. Puga, Mrs. R. Govin, Mrs. N. Ponce de Leon, Mrs. Perez del Castillo, Mrs. Eder, Mrs. Zalazar, Mrs. Zaldo, Mrs. Fonts, Mrs. Argilagos, Mrs. Toledo, Mrs. Hasselbrink, Mrs. Falcon, Mrs. Medina, Mrs. Palomino, Mrs. Terrere, Mrs. Lavandeira, Mrs. Morales, Mrs. del Solar, Mrs. Lopez, Mrs. Chavez, Mrs. Quesada, Mrs. Nattes, Mrs. Figueredo, Mrs. Luis, Mrs. Alwarez, Mrs. Mendez, Mrs. Portuondo, Mrs. Rossis, Mrs. De Carmondia, Mrs. Ferro, Mrs. Angarich, Mrs. Trujillo, Mrs. Ferrer, Mrs. Ramfez, Mrs. Garcia, Mrs. Fierra, Mrs. De Oro Guerra, Mrs. Rowland, Mrs. Monroe, Miss L. C. Govin, Miss Corinne Rowland, Miss Yara, Miss Fuentes, Miss L. C. Ros, Miss Josie Arias, Miss Maria Godey, the Misses P. and L. Molina, Miss Carrera, Miss La Rua, Miss Monsanto, Miss Eder, the Misses H., E., and S. Peres del Castillo, Miss Antonsanti, Miss Levien, Miss Crimmins, Miss Larraldo, Miss Meyer, Miss Palma, Miss Vilardell, Miss Batmann, the Misses E. and R. Fowler, Miss Tejada, Miss Fierra, Miss Penfield, Miss Latimer, Miss Caballos, the Misses L. and C. Becerra, Miss Lawrence, Miss Chavez, Miss Toledo, Miss Pond, Miss Rossis del Solar, Miss Kenenbacher, Miss Monagus, Miss Tonkin, Miss Moro, Miss Berge, Miss Cox, Miss Diaz, Miss Portuondo, Miss Sazorac, Miss Castropalomino, and Miss Guerefio. The next entertainment of the club will be a "soiree musicale," in the society's rooms, on Nov. 17.

—Here and There.—Sir Roderick Cameron and family are still at Lenox, where they have been entertaining house parties in the Bacon cottage. Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan will spend the Winter near London. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet will also pass the season in Europe. L. Del Montes of West Forty-seventh Street has rented his house for the season to Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, who are now at Irvington-on-the-Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter, who sailed for Europe on the steamship La Touraine last Saturday, accompanied by Miss Cromwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Cromwell, will remain in Paris two years. James J. Van Alen, who has been on a coaching trip through New-England with Mrs. William Goddard and Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin as his guests, returned to Newport this week. Mr. Van Alen will soon sail for Europe.

—Lady Henry Somerset Gone Abroad.—Lady Henry Somerset sailed for England yesterday, to be gone three weeks. Lady Somerset was expected at the Hotel Brunswick on Tuesday evening, but she stayed as long as possible with Miss Willard, who is sick, and did not reach town until yesterday morning. Lady Somerset's mail is to be sent to Memorial Hall, Faringdon Street, London.

—Metropolitan Museum of Art Reception.—Invitations have been issued by the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which H. G. Marquand is President and Gen. L. P. di Cesnola Secretary, for the inaugural ceremonies of the museum's new wing, next Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. There will be a private view given afterward.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—John Riegelmann died Tuesday at 852 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. He was a member of the Produce Exchange for many years, having been a partner until about ten years ago in the flour firm of Riegelmann & Bleibe. In recent years he had been in the coal business.

—Henry Austin died at Sing Sing, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged seventy-eight years. He was born in Epworth, England, and had lived in Sing Sing fifty years. He was for many years keeper of the prison, and was afterward Town Clerk.

—George Wright, a well-known dentist of Tarrytown, N. Y., died on Tuesday of hemorrhage of the brain. The funeral will be held on Saturday in Sing Sing.

Tug Sinks in North River.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 31.—The tug Jessie Russell, owned by Charles Ehle, sank in the North River this afternoon. She was towing a canal boat, and for no known reason, sheered over and went to the bottom. The [illegible]

YALE, 42; VOLUNTEER, 0

NEW-YORK PLAYERS COULD DO NOTHING WITH THE COLLEGIANS.

Many Changes in the Yale Team During the Contest—Both the Running and Kicking Games Were Tried—Freshman Letton and Thorne Each Kicked Two Goals from the Field and Rodgers Made Good Gains in the Line.

Yale.	Positions.	Volunteer.
Bass	Left end	Hogan
Beard—Murphy	Left tackle	Monks
Beard—McCrea	Left guard	Kreutzer
Stillman	Centre	Loundes
W. Hickok	Right guard	Schaefer
Sutphin—Rodgers	Right tackle	Hughes
L. Hinkey	Right end	O'Flaherty
Adee—Fincke	Quarter back	Brown
Thorne—Marks	Left half back	Fitzsimmons
Mills	Right half back	Outcalt
Letton	Full back	Cobb

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 31.—The Yale 'Varsity team had an easy time of it to-day in the game with the Volunteer football eleven of New-York. Amherst had been scheduled to play with Yale, but owing to the crippled condition of its eleven canceled the date, and the New-Yorkers were asked to fill in the date.

Every game played thus far here has been fought out in a rainstorm. This afternoon's game was no exception. The result was a slippery ball. The big score of 42 to 0, in favor of Yale, was not due so much to the fine playing of Yale as it was to the fact that the other team was not in first-class condition.

Capt. Hinkey did not play, but he closely watched his men, made several changes during the game, and tried some new men. Yale tried a running game, bucking the centre, and a kicking game by working the half backs and the full backs. She did not make much headway at the running or bucking, but in the kicking game, which Capt. Hinkey is trying to develop, 20 points were scored from Thorne's and Letton's work, both of whom kicked two goals from the field.

Letton is a freshman who played on the Andover team last year, and who scored the only point against Harvard by a preparatory school team by kicking a goal from the field. To-day was his first appearance in a game with the 'Varsity team. He is on the freshman team.

Yale played Murphy at left tackle in the first half and Beard in the second half. The latter was put in at left guard in the first half, and McCrea played that position in the last half. Freshman Rodgers was at right tackle in the first half only, and played the best game of any man in the line, except Stillman. Rodgers made all the gains that were credited to the line players. Adee fumbled the ball a great deal in his work at quarter back, and was not in very good form. Fincke was finally substituted in his place.

The interference of the Yale men was not successful, but this was due to the fact that there were a number of substitutes behind the line. For the Volunteer team the best work was done by Cobb, Hogan, and Schafer, but even this was not remarkable for brilliancy.

Yale will begin secret practice work at the field Monday.

Touch-downs—Thorne, 3; Rodgers, 1. Goals from touch-down—Hickok, 2. Goals from field—Letton, 2; Thorne, 2; Outcalt, 1. (safety.) Referee—D. Dyer of Yale. Umpire—D. B. Lyman of Yale. Lineman—Joseph Quimby of Yale.

PENNSYLVANIA, 26; LAFAYETTE, 0.

Poor Exhibition Given by the Philadelphia Students.

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Lafayette.
Gelbert	Left end	Reeder
Wagonhurst	Left tackle	Boericke
Hancock	Left guard	R. Jordan
Bull	Centre	S. Jordan
Stannard	Right guard	Rhinehart
Farrar	Right tackle	Lee
Upton	Right end	Vincent—Jones
Williams	Quarter back	Attis
Snipe	Left half back	Barclay
Osgood	Right half back	Zeller
Brooke	Full back	Sigman—Reese

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—The University of Pennsylvania eleven gave a poor exhibition of football against Lafayette here to-day, and only succeeded in defeating them 26 points to nothing. The entire regular Pennsylvania eleven was out, with the exception of the guards, Wharton and Woodruff, whose places were taken by substitutes.

In the first half but 4 points were scored, there being no team work displayed, and considerable fumbling. Most of the blame for the bad play rests on the shoulders of Capt. Knipe. He gave an exhibition of indifference and lifelessness, taking no part in the interference, of which he is usually the head and capstone, and being of absolutely no use in defensive work. When running with the ball he was frequently thrown for losses. Just what explanation to give no one knows, but Pennsylvania stock has fallen away down since the game.

Outside of Bull, the only players deserving attention are Gelbert, Osgood, and Williams, all three of whom did splendid work in the offensive.

Touch-downs—Brooke, (2,) Osgood, Knipe, Gelbert. Goals from touch-downs—Brooke, 3. Substitutes—Vincent by Jones; Sigman by Reese. Linesman—F. A. Delabarre, University of Pennsylvania. Referee—Dr. Charles H. Schoff, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Harry A. Mackey, University of Pennsylvania. Time—Two thirty-minute halves.

METROPOLITAN ATHLETES MEET.

Important Business Transacted by the New Board of Managers.

The new Board of Managers of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union held its first meeting last evening at the Astor House.

Treasurer Stell's report showed a balance on hand of $528.94, with liabilities reducing this amount to $378.94. The Anchor Athletic Club of Jersey City was elected to membership. The Schedule Committee announced the following sanctions: Dec. 15 and 17—Star Athletic Club boxing tournament; Feb. 25—Twelfth Regiment Athletic Association indoor games; Nov. 29 and Dec. 1—National Athletic Club boxing tournament; Dec. 6 and 8—Brooklyn Athletic Club boxing tournament.

Committees for the ensuing year were announced as follows:

Protests—F. Rubien, C. White, F. J. Barnes, and C. P. Moore. Finance—T. H. Sweeney, G. Schmelz, and J. R. McKnight. Schedule—George W. Wood, E. W. Hertberg, and C. P. Moore. Registration—J. J. Carroll, R. K. Powers, and J. P. Boyle. Legislation—Bartow S. Weeks, W. Hilliard, and H. Love. Club Membership and Investigation—W. J. Linehan, J. Stell, and Paulding. Trials and Reinstatements—C. J. Harvey, E. Van Tambact, and J. J. Dooling. Registration and Schedule for Upper New-York—C. M. Welch, H. Love, and P. A. Casey. Boxing and Wrestling—J. P. Boyle, J. Stell, George W. Wood, R. K. Powers, J. J. Carroll, and Charles White.

Saved His Life

—by a fortunate discovery in the nick of time. Hundreds of persons suffering from consumption have had the progress of the disease stopped, and have been brought back to life and health by the "Golden Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce.

Years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, now chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., recognizing the fact that consumption was essentially a germ disease, and that a remedy which would drive the germs and their poisons from the blood would cure consumption, at last found a medicine which *cured 98 per cent.* of all cases, if taken in the earlier stages of the disease.

The tissues of the lungs being irritated by the germs and poisons in the blood circulating through them, the germs find lodgment there, and the lungs begin to break down. Soon the general health begins to fail, and the person feels languid, weak, faint, drowsy and confused.

This is the time to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; it drives the germs and poisons from the blood, and has a soothing effect upon the dry cough. In cases of bronchitis the "Discovery" is invaluable.

"Golden Medical Discovery" increases the amount and quality of the blood, thus invigorating and fortifying the system against disease and builds up wholesome flesh and strength after wasting diseases, as fevers pneumonia, grip and other debilitating affections.

J. M. Hitz, Esq.

Jno. M. Hitz, of *Audubon, Audubon Co., Ia.*, says: "I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and chest, and I suffered intensely with it.

AN ALMOST PERFECT PRISON

MR. IVINS'S STRONG DEFENSE OF THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

Severe Denunciation of Those Who Attacked Mr. Brockway and the Institution—Their Course Sneaking and Cowardly. Mr. Ivins Said—The Evidence Against Them—The Reformatory the Best Witness—Mr. Coudert's Argument for the Prosecution.

"After all, it is not the Elmira Reformatory, it is The New-York World, that Ishmaelite of journalism, which is now really on trial; and, in closing this case, I do not propose to allow it to escape the responsibility for its inexhaustible baseness, its despicable and unholy work.

"If in so speaking I appear to be intemperate, I beg you to remember that what might be intemperance upon another occasion, or in another case, may here and now be the very soul and spirit of temperance, in view of the magnitude of the crime which has been committed by this promoter for a syndicate of perjurers. Its entire course has a motive, a calculation of profit as criminal as the most criminal conspiracy of which we can conceive, but a crime which it now with hardy impudence actually advances as a title to pre-eminence and honor.

"It is one of those sneaking, cowardly, collective crimes of shamelessness and avarice which Napoleon said 'involved no one.' One of those anonymous newspaper infamies which Balzac declared 'take the place, in the war of minds, of plots, pillage, incendiarism, and the waylaying of guerrilla warfare.'

"He who can say all will do all, and against this collective crime and this great many-throated voice, we should have no protection, were it not for the existence of this commission. We welcome it as a tribunal, which, just as it will protect the people and the State if so be it finds us guilty, so will it neither halt nor hesitate in defending us and declaring our complete innocence if we have been wronged.

"We shall abide by the result. Will the plaintiffs, who, because of the seniority of their degradation in the service of their unspeakable master, have been dishonorably chosen to make this complaint, say as much? I doubt it."

With these words of scathing denunciation William M. Ivins concluded his argument yesterday at Watt Memorial Hall for the defense before the Board of Inquiry in the Elmira Reformatory investigation.

Mr. Ivins finished speaking at the morning session, his argument in all having consumed over ten hours.

He was followed by Frederic R. Coudert for the other side. Mr. Coudert spoke for five hours, finishing shortly before 8 o'clock last night.

The Spanking Not Brutal.

The remarkable showing made by Mr. Ivins in his argument on Tuesday was fully equaled yesterday. He began by showing from the evidence that the spanking complained of by the sensationalists on the other side as "brutal" and "inhuman" was in every case a painful but harmless corrective measure, which was employed, as shown by the records, with the best effect for the moral welfare of the inmates who were unruly and rebellious.

"You will remember having seen the strap," Mr. Ivins went on, "which has so frequently been spoken of in this case as an instrument of torture. A flat leather strap 3 inches wide, 22 inches long, 3-16 inch thick, and weighing about 16 ounces. It makes a great difference whether a thing be called by its real name; whether it be described as a weapon or an instrument of torture, or simply as a strap; whether the punishment itself be described as brutal flogging, inhuman beating, or simply as spanking or strapping. The prosecution throughout this case has taken the greatest pains always to choose the word or name which would give the worst color to everything, and has been guilty of a craft which no convictions can justify.

"The simple fact is that a man who has committed theft, or attempted murder or mutiny, instead of being locked in his cell for long periods of time, instead of being treated by any of those brutal and summary methods which prevail in other jails throughout the world, is taken to the bathroom and spanked with a harmless but painful instrument without the possibility of danger to himself, and a complete and perfect record kept of his treatment, as would be done by an attending physician at a hospital. And this is the worst form of punishment—the severest form of treatment—that has ever been resorted to to subdue the most desperate and dangerous criminals, and against whom a resort to force—to physical force and violence—is universally admitted to be the best and only remedy in cases of direct disobedience and rebellion."

Warnings Before Punishment.

Mr. Ivins then went exhaustively into the subject of penology and the testimony of experts all over the world, showing that the men best qualified to judge concur that corporal punishment, as inflicted at Elmira, is justifiable and proper. Continuing, the speaker said:

"No man has ever been spanked, except of his own will, except by his own act. The present record is full of evidence of the gravest offenses having been committed by men who have nevertheless been let go with a mere admonition, where there was any evidence that they were really submissive, and that the object and purposes of physical treatment could be gained without actually resorting to it. No man has ever been taken to the bathroom and spanked without having first been warned of the possible consequences of his acts, and without having himself elected to take those consequences.

"He is his own master, his own legislator. If he suffers this particular treatment, it is because he has deliberately, willfully, knowingly invoked it. And, if it is severe, it is simply because he himself will not obey, will not submit. It is the struggle of his will with the will of society, as embodied in the management of the reformatory. It is he who has initiated the war, he who continues it, and in the conflict he is bound to suffer, as he is in any other conflict with force. The only man who has ever suffered any pain or deprivation has thrown down the gage of battle first. When he committed his crime in society he invited the application of a force which deprived him of his liberty. But when already within the prison he continues to war against the force of society. Instead of submitting and making his way out successfully, as 70 per cent. do, he invites new applications of it.

"That spanking has not been recklessly or cruelly or needlessly resorted to is shown by the very remarkable number of cases in which most serious offenses have not led to any bathroom treatment, but where Mr. Brockway, having recourse to moral means, as he invariably did, succeeded by these alone without the resort to corporal punishment. This is conclusive evidence of the fact that no one was ever punished without cause, for there were hundreds, even thousands, of occasions where punishmen was not administered although there was very grave cause.

"The point lies in this, that the bathroom treatment was not punishment at all; it was treatment, and where the end aimed at was already accomplished it was not resorted to, as it would have been had it been retaliatory or expiratory in its nature."

Of the allegations put forward that men had been kicked, and struck over the head, Mr. Ivins made very short work.

No Prisoner Touched with the Hot Iron.

Then he took up the question of the use of the hot iron, which has been paraded as the height of barbarity.

"On one occasion," Mr. Ivins said, "a dangerous prisoner refused to come out of his cell. The keeper fearlessly went in to take him out by physical force, and the prisoner killed him in cold blood. This was sufficient to illustrate the danger that was already known to exist. Thereafter, on six or eight occasions, when like danger was feared, the prisoner who refused to leave his cell was made to do so without risking the lives or persons of the keepers. There was no alternative except to allow him to have his own way or to starve him out. He always deliberately invited the use of some means for his removal, and it was not safe for keepers to enter these cells and incur the risks and consequences either to themselves or the prisoner of the latter's violence.

"The best and most effective and most humane method was found to be to make a hook of hot iron to put into the cell, and with which to surround the prisoner and pull him out if he refused to come. This was done, and the prisoner in every case realized at once the danger of immediate physical suffering if he persisted in his refusal, realized his complete helplessness and his powerlessness to display his own violence, and so came to the door and submitted himself to be handcuffed. In no case was any prisoner ever burned or his flesh touched with the iron. The measure adopted served its purpose perfectly. The danger was so apparent, so imminent, so unavoidable, that the very threat sufficed. Thus every object was accomplished. The prisoner was taken, there was no opportunity for violence, no risks were incurred, and the prisoner himself was so completely and promptly dominated (as he could never have been in a personal and dangerous encounter between an armed keeper and an armed convict within the narrow limits of a prison cell) that he himself was spared the consequences of his own mad will."

Provisions of the Parole System.

The "horrors" of "the rest cure" and "seclusion cells," employed where other corrective means failed with particularly vicious or stubborn prisoners, were next exploded by Mr. Ivins in the most simple manner. As to the charges that paroles were not granted as frequently as they should have been, Mr. Ivins said:

"All observers and writers have agreed upon the almost impossible position in the world of the unemployed ex-convict, and the almost complete certainty that, having come out of jail, he will be so treated by society that the result will be his confirmation in his criminal ways and his return to prison at some time in the future. It is to guard against this that provision has been made never to issue a parole until proper occupation has been found for the inmate outside the reformatory walls, and in such a manner that he can still be, in a measure, under the surveillance of the Board of Managers, as is provided by statute. In the meantime, however, he continues in every sense legally to be a prisoner. The law is most explicit. He is to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the Board of Managers, and subject at any time to be taken back within the inclosure of such reformatory.

"He is provided with a new suit of clothes. He is given sufficient money to reach his destination and to pay his immediate expenses. He has an interview with the Superintendent, who hands him his parole papers, and then he is permitted to leave. Before going, the Superintendent explains to him fully the nature of his relation to the reformatory while outside of the inclosure, the fact that he is still a prisoner under the law, that he has been given this opportunity to test his capacity to live in society without the physical restraints of a jail, and that he must report from time to time and carefully observe certain regulations for his conduct, which are provided by the Board of Managers."

Mr. Ivins reviewed in detail the cases of the men who, it was alleged, had been improperly rearrested under the parole and returned to the institution. He proved from the court records that every one of these men had violated his parole, generally returning to dishonest occupations.

Mr. Brockway's Splendid Career.

Mr. Ivins had on Tuesday dissected the character of the witnesses called by the prosecution, showing them, with a few exceptions, by their own testimony, to be liars and perjurers. By way of contrast, Mr. Ivins yesterday went into the character of the witnesses for the defense.

"Chief among our witnesses," he said, "is Mr. Brockway, who is the principal object of attack in this prosecution. His services to the State and to humanity have placed him in the foremost rank in his profession, and have given him a reputation for learning, ability, practical skill, and conscientiousness which is world-wide and which is second to that of no other public servant in any department of the civil service. This man has devoted an entire life to the creation of the greatest reformatory institution in the world. His life has been one of honorable distinction, and he has won the esteem of statesmen and criminologists wherever the problems presented by the war against crime have attracted attention.

"No one has ever suggested that it is possible for this man, who has made so splendid a career, and whose character, as illustrated by a life of good works, is shown to be beyond reproach, could or would deliberately lie or commit a perjury for the purpose of saving himself against the accusations of those unhappy outcasts and outlaws whom society has spurned over to his care. He came before you and submitted to the most exhaustive examination. Every word, every syllable, every accent of the man, was filled with the emphasis of sincerity and truth. No effort was made by him to evade or conceal anything. With the utmost frankness and fullness he told the entire story of his administration of the reformatory, and avowed in the frankest manner the motives which have controlled him in everything that he has done. In truth, the only reliable evidence in this case which can be turned against Mr. Brockway is the evidence he has himself supplied.

"He has sworn to certain occurrences which will now be used to his detriment, but he did so without hesitancy not only, but even volunteered to tell those things which he knew at the time might be, and certainly would be, used against him. His testimony, nevertheless, shows most clearly that there is no foundation whatever for any one of the complaints made by the 101 convict witnesses, and his statements, both in general and in detail, are sustained by those of every other witness whom we have called. He admits to having struck certain blows over the head, but swears that never but once did he strike a man severely on the head, and that was accidental. As to the other blows, he described them to you, and you will have a distinct recollection as to what they were, viz., slight taps upon the head with the end of the strap, the strap being held in the middle with one hand, and the other hand taking it between the middle and the end, so as to inflict a light tap in order to compel the inmate to keep his head in position, and so to stand as not to run the risk of the blows from the paddle falling elsewhere than on the place aimed at.

"Much has been said about kicks and blows with the fist, all of which Mr. Brockway has denied. He illustrated to you the manner in which he sometimes used the open hand for the purpose of awaking attention, and so successfully as frequently to avoid the necessity for any spanking whatever. This was done just as you or I might use our hand while talking with a friend or companion or servant for the purpose of arousing attention, and not otherwise. Still it may be generically classed as a blow with the hand and has been taken as a foundation for the exaggerations of the convict witnesses who have testified to them as frequent, severe, unwarranted, and brutal. In this Mr. Brockway has been confirmed by every man other than a convict who was with him in the bathroom and who witnessed the spanking.

Testimony in Mr. Brockway's Favor.

"I wish particularly to call your attention to the testimony of Prof. Monks, for whom even the prosecution has expressed the highest regard and esteem. He has been for years at the head of the educational department proper, and has been in daily and hourly intercourse with the inmates, and his testimony proves not only that Mr. Brockway's treatment of the inmates was uniformly kind, courteous, and Christian, but that he took the deepest personal and intimate interest in their welfare. Prof. Monks swears further that never at any time in his own intercourse with the inmates, which was of the most intimate character, did any one of them ever complain of any act of cruelty, brutality, or inhumanity on Mr. Brockway's part. His entire testimony as to the conduct of the reformatory, its disciplinary methods, the results of those methods, the condition of the inmates, and the general morale of the institution, proves conclusively the impossibility of the stories told by the prosecution's witnesses. Either these witnesses have testified to that which is not true, or Prof. Monks himself is an arrant perjurer. There is no other alternative.

"The testimony of Dr. William C. Wey is that of a man who has been a manager of the institution from its foundation. He is known throughout the State as one of the most distinguished leaders of his profession, and until The World and its select company of criminals sought to make him a party to indescribable barbarities, no breath of suspicion has ever been raised against him. You cannot fail to have been impressed by the very masterful ability of this man and by the exhibition of a character which is altogether exceptional for learning, breadth of view, intimate knowledge of the particular subject in hand, mental directness and clearness, indomitable strength of purpose and will, and splendid fearlessness of consequences when he believes himself to be right.

"To accept the evidence of any one or all of this criminal crew, as against that of Dr. Wey, would be to do violence to every test of truth. The same and as much may be said of the other four managers who, with Dr. Wey, have won and enjoy the esteem of their neighbors as well as a wide reputation throughout the State, who have been eminently successful in their respective walks in life, who are regarded by all as exemplary gentlemen and citizens, and who have by the very assumption, voluntarily and uncompensated, of the public duty which they have performed, subjected themselves to that treatment at the hands of irresponsible and self-constituted critics which tends so strongly to make the acceptance of any public office by any self-respecting and publicly-respected man almost equivalent to insanity, in view of the penalty he has to pay for his patriotism.

"An effort has been made to show that Dr. Hamilton D. Wey, the medical officer of the institution, is a person not properly qualified for the performance of the duties intrusted to him. No specific case has been proved, however, in which he has failed in the performance of his duty, but, on the other hand, his own testimony, as well as that of all the other witnesses, including the case of the prosecution themselves, has demonstrated in the most conclusive manner that Dr. Wey is entitled to the esteem and regard which he has won, not only throughout this country, but abroad, as an expert physician, familiar with all of the questions which arise in the treatment of criminals undergoing prison discipline. With regard to these matters, Dr. Wey stands confessedly at the head of his profession in this country, and the attempts to discredit him which were made at the opening of this case, and particularly at the last investigation, have so thoroughly failed that it is difficult now for us to find any handle whereby to take the matter up.

A Remarkable List of Officials.

"I shall not dwell upon the characters of the other witnesses. I doubt if there is any other public institution or private corporation that has had in its employ any such list of men and has retained them for such lengths of time. One of the greatest difficulties always encountered in prison administration, and to which all penologists always find it necessary some time or another to recur, is to find honorable, faithful, reliable, courageous, able, and humane subordinates. This list is probably the most remarkable of its kind in existence, and your knowledge of these men, after having heard them testify, and studied their characters, has stood us to demonstrate to your minds conclusively that not the least among Mr. Brockway's abilities has been that very rare one of ability to find and keep qualified, competent, and faithful subordinates. Nothing can go farther than this very fact to prove the quality of his executive capacity, and to account for the success of the reformatory.

"We also called a number of former inmates, and could have called many more as well as many actual inmates, to prove the general conditions prevailing in the reformatory. Their evidence is also clear, consistent, and unanimous. The result of it all is this, that either the convict witnesses of the prosecution are all reliable, trustworthy witnesses and our witnesses are all perjurers and miscreants, or the direct reverse.

"The testimony of the two sets of witnesses is so directly, so flagrantly, so irreconcilably contradictory, that it is impossible to find any middle ground.

The Institution the Best Witness.

"But there is one witness for Mr. Brockway and the Managers which no convict testimony can overcome, a witness which supplies the final, the conclusive, the irrefutable and indestructible evidence of the success of the management and the peculiar fitness of Mr. Brockway for the delicate and difficult and thankless task to which he has devoted a long and noble life. That witness is the institution itself. Its testimony is eloquent beyond all telling. It is a marvel of order and system and perfect adaptation of means to ends. You who are familiar with great public institutions will at once recognize in this the most remarkable perfection of detailed organization, covering its most widely-separated departments of work.

"The reformatory is not only a perfect prison, but it is a perfect barracks, a perfect primary school of letters, a series of perfect trade schools for teaching the most diverse callings, a great laboratory where men are remade or are made over, if there has ever been one in the sad history of a world which has, even yet, not learned what to do with its failures.

"Our reformatory is not only a prison; it is a school of letters and a school of technology, it is a series of manufactories, and a great military camp, where all of this material is bad, the very refuse of society. And yet with what result? Our schools are a success and give a better than primary education to the illiterate; our trade schools are unequaled and teach handicrafts to those who need them most; our companies and battalions and regiments show results that were never attained, even in our organized militia systems, until the most recent years; our factories do work which brings the best prices in our markets.

"Year after year we deliver back to the world, in lieu of the lazy, lying, thieving, ignorant, dangerous crew it sends us, new men—men with a new intellectual and moral birth; men fit for citizenship in a free and Christian land—defenders and not foes of society. The mechanism is complex and intricate almost beyond description. Its conception and its orderly working have required, and still require, the highest order of ability, marvelous insight into the knowledge of human nature, the character of the priest and of the commander, the inventor and the great shopmaster, the teacher and the man of affairs. The State has been happy and fortunate in finding the man and the men who possess these qualities, and these men, combining philanthropy and knowledge, sentiment and courage, large humane common sense and a spirit for command, tempered by patience and kindness, have created and maintained an institution unique in the world, and which has initiated one of the greatest revolutions in one of the most important departments of organized social life.

Perfection Almost Attained.

"No great system, no great mechanism, is flawless; but consider, recall, all of the other institutions you have ever known of, and ask yourselves if you have ever seen any other which has so nearly attained perfection in every detail and in the achievement of the purposes of its existence.

"With all this before you, you are now asked to condemn as unfit and unqualified for their posts the very men who have done, and who are doing, this most necessary, most difficult, and yet holiest of works. Which is the reliable witness? The institution itself, the testimony of its success, the eloquent and emphatic testimony of every detail of its administration, or the malignant and perjured words of the men who are its enemies, its remorselesss enemies, just because they are the incorrigible enemies of society, just because they themselves have supplied its most difficult problems, and have put it to the severest tests?

"I do not hesitate to say that, no matter what their stories, knowing their source, a careful visitation of the institution itself is enough—and more than enough—to give them the lie eternally—enough to prove that the great man who has conceived and developed this great institution cannot be the degraded, inhuman, cruel brute that he has been painted by the morbid, criminal, revengeful souls. The proposition is too absurd to be patiently listened to, and yet months of time and thousands of dollars have been expended in inquiring into the truth of these base and baseless charges.

"During the eighteen years' existence the reformatory at Elmira had received up to Jan. 1, 1894, 6,551 convict felons, and of these it has discharged, either for good conduct or through the expiration of their terms, or by transfer to State prison, 5,166. Of the latter, the number of those who were convicted under a sentence for an indefinite term was 4,797, and of this number 3,723 were paroled. Of those paroled, 2,390 were absolutely released, and there were still on parole awaiting their final release 622.

Some Reformatory Results.

"As to this large body of men, the reformatory result of the work of the institution is shown by the following eloquent table, which constitutes a part of the official report of the managers:

ESTIMATE OF THOSE REFORMED.

Served well and earned their absolute release	2,244
Serving well on parole now	231
Absolutely released because paroled out of the State, correspondence and conduct maintained for six months or more	101
One-half of those who, being sent out of the State and absolutely released at date of parole, ceased correspondence and were lost sight of	27
One-half of those discharged by maximum expiration	253
One-half of those lost sight of	195
Total	3,051
	or 81.9 per cent.
Returned to the Reformatory, and now there remaining	24, or 0.7 per cent.
Died	26, or 0.5 per cent.

PROBABLY RETURNED TO CRIMINAL PRACTICES AND CONTACT.

One-half of those who, being sent out of the State and absolutely released at date of parole, ceased correspondence and were lost sight of	27
One-half of those discharged by maximum expiration	252
One-half of those lost sight of	196
Sent to other prisons	153
Total	628
	or 16.9 per cent.

"Have ever such results been shown before, and are criminals now to be treated as penologists to aid in undoing such a system?

"Burke says: 'There is a sort of temperance by which a man speaks truth with measure, that he may speak it longer.' I have throughout this long discussion sought in all things to be temperate, as I have striven to be lucid and logical and fair. But there are some wrongs so great, some crimes so far-reaching in their baleful consequences, that it is impossible to characterize them; some malice and malevolence for which no condemnation is too stinging, some criminal intrepidity, some firmness of foul purpose against which all the world revolts, and which all sane and sober and patriotic men would gladly see pilloried upon the very gilded towers which such crime has impudently erected in commemoration of its own successes and the pusillanimity of its victims.

"Such a crime, such wrong, such malice, I believe to be that of the New-York World against the Elmira Reformatory, its Managers, its Superintendent, against the people of the entire State, and against the universal spirit of progress and humanity."

Mr. Coudert's Argument.

As soon as the members of the Board of Inquiry reassembled after luncheon, Mr. Coudert began his argument for the prosecution. He maintained his fame as one of the most interesting speakers in America and commanded the closest attention of his listeners. By way of introduction, he said:

"We do not deny that the gentlemen comprising the Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory are honorable men, and men of the highest character. We simply say that they have not given their duties the attention they should, and, for that reason, they should be dismissed. Such a dismissal would be no imputation on their characters as men, though it may seem otherwise to you. The case of Dr. Wey will appeal particularly to at least one member of your honorable commission, Dr. Flint, who will naturally feel a strong sympathy for a professional brother.

"I mean to use no harsh language against any one, not even Mr. Brockway, though I may have to be at times severe in my condemnation of his methods."

Mr. Coudert then entered upon the discussion of his case. "The most important question we have to present," he said, "is Where does Brockway get his authority to paddle the men under his charge?

"We contend that the infliction of chastisement in the prisons of the State—the Elmira Reformatory included—is expressly prohibited by statute, and that every blow struck by the Superintendent, Brockway, was struck in violation of law.

"It is conceded that the Elmira Reformatory is a prison, but whether such a concession is made or not is immaterial, for the language of the law is very plain. Chapter 408 of the Laws of 1865, authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to locate a State penitentiary or reformatory, says: 'Section 1. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint five Commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site in the Sixth Judicial District upon which to erect a State penitentiary or industrial reformatory for the reception of convicted criminals.' Here, it will be observed, a State penitentiary and industrial reformatory are treated as interconvertible terms.

"Now, by Section 87 of Chapter 460 of the Laws of 1848, corporal punishment is explicitly prohibited in all State prisons and penitentiaries."

"If the proposition, then, be correct, that the action of Brockway in beating the prisoners with a paddle, or with a club, or with his fist was illegal, the illegality also attaches to the negative action of the managers who permitted it. It is idle for them to deny participation in these unlawful acts for they not only tolerated, but expressly approved of them and the case is ended, so far as they are concerned. It must be decided against them, if it be true, as we submit it is, that the statute prohibits corporal punishment in the Elmira Reformatory as well as in the other reformatories and prisons of the State."

Mr. Coudert discussed at some length the contention of Mr. Ivins that the reformatory was exempt from most of the ordinary prison acts, and then presented a "finding of facts," releasing practically all the allegations made over and over against Mr. Brockway and the Board of Managers.

"Beating prisoners," said Mr. Coudert, "is not a reformatory measure. It is a brutalizing measure—brutalizing both to the man who is punished and the man who inflicts the punishment. This is shown conclusively by the case of Mr. Brockway himself. Fifteen years ago he condemned corporal punishment in prisons just as vigorously as it is now sought to defend it. When he first started to inflict the punishment he was no doubt a good, tender-hearted man, who approached the task with aversion. But the record shows that he has struck 20,000 blows with the paddle on the persons of the unfortunate young men under his charge, and the practice hardened him, until now he is utterly devoid of feeling or pity for his victims, and guilty, according to his own evidence of the most shocking brutality, thinking nothing of striking men with his fist."

Mr. Coudert spoke at some length on this phase of his case, and then he turned to the charge that Mr. Brockway arbitrarily transferred men without a hearing, and frequently without justification, to State prisons. The Board of Managers, the speaker contended, gave him the most unlimited and unheard of authority in this regard, having, he alleged, practically delegated all their powers contrary to law, in this as in other matters. The speaker also expressed his belief that the law had been outraged and violated, because the Board of Managers signed warrants for the rearrest of men on parole in blank, to be filled out, as Mr. Coudert put it, "at the discretion of Mr. Brockway."

Mr. Coudert submitted in all, fifty-five "findings of fact," and at the conclusion of his address it was agreed that Mr. Ivins should have opportunity to submit findings for the defense.

This closed the hearing. The commission will now make up its report and submit it to the Governor for action.

Dr. Brown's One-third Mile Record.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 31.—Dr. Brown of the Cleveland racing team, paced by two tandems, went a third of a mile, flying start, in 0:34 2-5, lowering the world's record, yesterday.

Genuine **Pond's Extract**

is worth its WEIGHT in GOLD

Cures Female Complaints,
Neuralgia, Piles, Sores, Bruises and all Pain.

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES DO NOT CURE.

M'KINLEY'S THEORIES DISPROVED.

Eight Speeches by Gov. Flower Cheered by Large Audiences.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Despite the rain, Gov. Flower has found large audiences to greet him everywhere he stopped, and crowds were gathered and cheered him at many stations where his special car, the Corsair, made no halt. He made addresses at Brockport, Albion, Lockport, Tonawanda, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, and Dunkirk, resting at the last-named place for the night.

A short speech at Brockport was followed by a longer one at Albion. There he said some good words for the State candidates. "Give the candidates your hearty support," he said, "and by winning New-York this Fall for the Democracy we shall prepare the way for a glorious Democratic victory throughout the Nation in 1896."

At Lockport the Governor devoted his attention to refuting the theories of McKinley, calling attention to the increased export of apples under the new tariff. He said the answer to McKinley's dismal croakings was best seen in the resumption of work in the factories throughout the country.

To the people of Tonawanda he spoke of the encouragement he had received during his trip. McKinley and his theories was the text on which he spoke to his audience at Niagara Falls, and at Suspension Bridge he chose a new subject, the alliance of the Republicans and the A. P. A.

"Unexpectedly a new issue has been thrust into this campaign," he said, "an issue which never would have been raised except for the significantly suspicious action of the Republican managers at Saratoga in allying themselves with the agents of a secret, oath-bound organization, whose chief purpose is the proscription of men from employment and public office on account of their religious belief. Republican success this Fall would mean that such an alliance is popular. It would encourage the growth of intolerance. It would promote hostility to Jews and Catholics and to foreign-born citizens of all creeds and races. One party—I am glad it is my own—has had the manliness to denounce in no uncertain language this new Know-Nothingism, and I predict that, just as in 1856, the people by the election of Democratic candidates rebuked by large majorities the spirit of intolerance which had then allied itself with the Whig Party, so in the elections of 1894, by the choice of Democratic candidates, will the people rebuke this modern attempt to inject religious considerations into politics."

The Governor arrived at the Exchange Street Station in Buffalo at 1:10 P. M., and from a carriage opposite the station addressed a large assemblage. The Governor was heartily cheered. He spoke of the hard times the country had passed through, asserting that the McKinley bill was responsible for them. The skies were brightening, however; factories are now starting up and a general business revival was in progress. He urged his hearers not to disturb this hopeful outlook, and closed with an appeal to vote for Hill and Lockwood and the whole Democratic ticket.

No stop was made between Buffalo and Dunkirk and the Governor got a few hours of rest. He reached Dunkirk at 7 P. M., and spoke to a large audience at Nelson's Opera House in the evening. His speech was devoted to an exposition of the causes of the panic. In a very clear manner he explained how the Sherman Silver bill had caused distrust of the currency in the minds of the people. This distrust led to the withdrawal of money by its owners from banks and savings banks. The system of credit, which has its basis in the banks, was thus sapped at its foundation. No new enterprises could be started, older ones were crippled, trade was checked, and the hard times followed. The Democratic Party had repealed the iniquitous bill which caused the panic, and was fast lifting business to its old prosperity.

The Governor will leave on the Erie Railroad to-morrow, speaking at Little Valley, Salamanca, Olean, Cuba, Friendship, Belmont, Wellsville, and Andover.

AN AUTOPSY ON A GORILLA.

Scientists' Discoveries in Examining the Body of Gumbo.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 31.—An autopsy was held to-day upon the body of Gumbo, the gorilla which died last Tuesday. Prof. Franklin Dexter of the Harvard Medical School and Prof. Councilman, formerly of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, now Professor of Pathology at Harvard, conducted the examination. Consumption was found to have been the cause of death. The doctors decided that Gumbo was about forty years old, and that he had had the germs of tubercular consumption of the slow variety, which is a disease the Simiadæ are particularly subject to in this climate.

One discovery was that of a sort of pouch or bag in the chest, in front of the lungs, and connected by means of an independent valve with the trachea, or windpipe. This is undoubtedly the organ employed by the gorillas in making their peculiar roar.

The brain weighed seventeen ounces. In its structure it bears a striking resemblance to the human brain, being somewhat broader at the base and narrower at the top, and exhibiting a far less number of convolutions. The brain will, later, be subjected to a variety of delicate tests and a minute microscopic scrutiny.

The doctors found a lot of minor points to interest them, and it will be a fortnight before they get through. Prof. Dexter and his assistants intend to make an exhaustive comparison between the gorilla and a human being. In life Gumbo measured 5 feet 6 inches in height, and, in health, weighed 164 pounds. His arms were each four feet in length, and his muscles of the texture of wire rope.

SARDOU'S "GISMONDA" PRODUCED.

Sarah Bernhardt Creates the Leading Part in Sardou's New Play.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—Victorien Sardou's new Greek drama, "Gismonda," was presented with great success at the Renaissance Theatre this evening. Sarah Bernhardt, who had the title part, enjoyed a great personal triumph. She was supported strongly by Mr. Guitry in the leading male part of Asmerio.

The scene is laid in the Athens of the fifteenth century. The Queen's son falls into a pit and is in danger of being torn by a tiger. She promises to marry the man who will go to the rescue. Asmerio, the son of a nobleman, saves the child and is imprisoned by the Queen, who regrets her promise. After several love scenes and a few more hardships, Asmerio becomes her husband.

The American rights to this latest play of Sardou's are held by Fanny Davenport, who will present "Gismonda" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre next month, appearing in the part just created by Bernhardt in Paris.

You Can Get it.

Cottolene—the new shortening—the only pure and healthful and perfectly digestible frying and shortening material in the market—is now to be had at all first-class grocers throughout the United States and Canada.

How to Use it.

In using Cottolene for shortening it is of the greatest importance to use only about half or two-thirds as much as would be used of lard. This is essential to success in the cooking as well as an important feature for one's pocketbook.

Nothing Like it.

Cottolene, like all other good things, has found several imitators, all of very inferior quality, and sure to cause dissatisfaction. To be sure of getting the genuine Cottolene, the best way to buy it is in the tin pails bearing the name and Trade Mark.

Made only by
The N. K. Fairbank Company,
CHICAGO.
New York Office, PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

TRADE MARK
Estd 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

FREE WOOL

has made the prices on Carpets very low, and our stock was secured at the lowest ebb of the market; at a time when mills were ready to run slowly and produce Carpets of the best make and weave turned out for years.

Do not let this chance slip by without securing its benefits, for if the election goes for higher duties again, Carpets must advance in price.

COME EARLY, SECURE A BARGAIN,

and accept the advantages of our liberal Credit System.

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104 to 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.

BROOKLYN STORES:
FLATBUSH AV., NEAR FULTON ST.

LAWYERS SPEAK FOR MR. GOFF

A STRONG INDORSEMENT BY LEADING MEMBERS OF THE BAR.

An Anonymous Circular One of the Signs that Tammany Is Much Afraid of the Committee of Seventy Candidate for Recorder—The Police Urged to Rally Against Him—Unknown Contributors to the Seventy's Campaign Fund.

A strong indorsement of John W. Goff by leading attorneys of this city was made public by the Committee of Seventy yesterday. It was as follows:

The undersigned members of the bar cordially recommend for the support of their fellow-citizens for the office of Recorder of the City of New-York John W. Goff, the candidate for that office put in nomination by the Committee of Seventy.

Mr. Goff is a lawyer of ability, a patient, painstaking, careful investigator, a man of energy, perseverance, and unflinching courage in the discharge of duty, of spotless integrity, and in every respect well qualified for the office for which he is a candidate.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
WHEELER H. PECKHAM,
WILLIAM G. CHOATE,
WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER,
PETER B. OLNEY,
E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
G. L. RIVES,
EDMUND WETMORE,
CLARENCE CARY,
JOSEPH LAROCQUE,
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD.

The tiger is afraid of Mr. Goff, and yesterday made a sullen growl at him. This took the form of an anonymous circular sent out by some members of the Pequod Club to the members of the Police Department. It was a sympathetic appeal inspired by the merciless way Mr. Goff has laid open the corruption in that department. This appeal was sent out in an attempt to arouse the department against Mr. Goff. It also had the customary Tammany bulldozing and threat-making attitude.

Coupled with the threat was an appeal to the police to rally on election day. It was in line with the attitude of Commissioner Sheehan, who is the head and front of the Pequod Club. The circular begins:

On the 6th of November next those connected with the Police Department of the City of New-York will be given an opportunity of showing their appreciation for John W. Goff, who has derided and insulted every person connected with the department.

The circular apologizes for the rottenness in the department in these words:

There may be some of us who occasionally go astray. This can be said in every profession, and is the case in every walk of life, but should be no reason for deriding and insulting every member of the department.

Following this is an indefinite and ridiculous charge that Mr. Goff is as bad as any of the department, and then comes an appeal to come out and vote against Mr. Goff. The appeal for bulldozing is contained in the last paragraph, as follows:

Lay aside every assumed or imaginary grievance that we may have, and stand together like men on Nov. 6 next, when the power and the influence of the members of the department will have a great bearing in assisting to defeat every candidate of the Republican Party.

The desperate straits to which Tammany has been driven by Mr. Goff have evidently been responsible for these threats.

A number of communications have been received at the headquarters of the Committee of Seventy, warning its officials against a species of fraud which, it is asserted, will be attempted on election day in the uptown districts. It is alleged that preparations have been made for a large number of Tammany followers to go to the polls in genteel attire, and attempt to personate citizens whose names and addresses they have taken from the registry lists. The Good Government watchers and special Inspectors will be on the lookout for this, and arrangements have been effected to make short shrift for those who are detected in an attempt to violate election laws.

A letter was received yesterday by Chairman Larocque of the Committee of Seventy from Dr. Richard H. Derby, whose professional training and wide experience give great weight to his observations concerning the sanitary condition of New-York under Tammany's corrupt rule. Dr. Derby says:

The City of New-York, situated as it is, between two great bodies of water, both emptying into the sea, possesses natural advantages for the maintenance of the health and comfort of its people such as are found in few other capitals of the world. The water supply of the streets of this city should be the cleanest, the purity of its water supply should be guarded by every precaution known to sanitary science, and its Health Board and quarantine protection should be absolutely beyond the control of local and selfish politicians.

Despite complaints uttered repeatedly by both professional men and the public, nowithstanding an increase in the appropriation for street cleaning from $1,000,000 to more than $2,000,000 in seven years, we have a system in itself inferior, neglect and incompetence on the part of the department, which meets us at every turn out of doors, and the whole a growing menace to the public health. Sprinkling of the streets, essential to the health and comfort of the people, has been farmed out for ten years at a rental of $28,000, and the householder must pay for it if he would enjoy it.

The statement has been made over and over again by the Mayor and Street Cleaning Commissioner that the increased appropriation for street cleaning was due to the new street-cleaning law. The fact is that the act, which was passed in 1892, called for $25,000 less than the appropriation made for street cleaning in that year. With this fact the Mayor and Commissioner were acquainted before the bill was introduced at Albany. This very bill was nearly lost at Albany because the representatives of Tammany Hall in the Legislature added to the Senate bill, (after it had passed the Assembly,) such an enormous increase in the amount of the pay roll of the Street Cleaning Department, that the Citizens' Committee interposed and threatened to urge the Governor to veto the bill unless the amendment was withdrawn, whereupon the amendment was withdrawn.

A proper system of ventilation and necessary reconstruction of our public schools, the breeding places for contagious disease among our children, has been overlooked, while large appropriations have been made for the reconstruction of a speedway for the benefit of a few. It is because of such gross neglect and incompetence concerning the most important matters of sanitary regulation that, as a physician, I am heart and soul in the movement to give New-York an honest and efficient government.

A curious and interesting body of contributors to the campaign fund of the Committee of Seventy has been disclosed by the large number of anonymous subscriptions it has received.

There may be reason to believe that secrecy by some is sought through fear of Tammany Hall. Eagerly seeking its downfall and yet mindful of its past power for blackmail and extortion under this or that pretext of law, or because they dread the consequences of the future, should that corrupt organization by any chance survive the pending contest, they send their contributions without names, although a larger view would enable these timid reformers to see that their cowardice is one of Tammany's chief sources of strength.

Anonymous contributions of $1, $2, $5, $10, and $20 reach the Treasurer daily, with messages of "godspeed" to the work of the Committee of Seventy. An aged gentleman, personally unknown to the Treasurer, and declining to make himself known, contributed a fifty-dollar bill

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Devil's Deputy.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Shenandoah.
AMERICAN, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Span of Life.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Dr. Syntax.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Passing Show.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—A Gaiety Girl.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts. Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Bauble Shop.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Humpty Dumpty.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Irish Artist.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—New 8 Bells.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—Napoleon Bonaparte.
HARRIGAN'S, Broadway-35th St—8:15—A Man Without a Country.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk-White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Weisse Hirsch and Militaerfromm.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Lord Chumley. Matinée.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th to 40th St—8:15—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av-23d St—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.—Portraits of Women.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Camille.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—The New Boy.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Pacific Mail.

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Yesterday's Temperature.

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	31	57	3:30 P. M.	40	54
6 A. M.	30	59	6 P. M.	40	56
9 A. M.	33	56	9 P. M.	38	52
12 M.	36	55	12 P. M.	37	49

Average temperature yesterday.....54¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....35¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....50
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

To-day's Weather in This City,
as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, west winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete, see seventh column, Page 8.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1894.

There should be full co-operation between the authorities and the representatives of all organizations and all candidates to secure an orderly, fair, and complete poll of the votes in this city next Tuesday. There are so many tickets in the field, and there will be so many ballots to be used, that the difficulty will be unusually great. The number of "watchers" entitled to be within the rail at polling places will be so large that they can hardly be accommodated in many of the places, and there ought to be an agreement among those who are in substantial accord to reduce the number present at any one time. The polls will be open ten hours, and the law requires one booth for every fifty voters, while it allows a voter ten minutes for preparing his ballots. This gives ample time on the average, and there need be no obstruction if the attendance is equalized throughout the day. As there will be more than twenty ballots to be sorted, folded, and returned, the time occupied by each voter will be longer than usual, and may come near the limit allowed. There should be every effort to get the vote in early and avoid the chance of a failure to get it all in before the polls close at 4 P. M.

The jurist Hogan, who has been for some weeks engaged in nullifying such efforts as the police have made to enforce the excise laws, will be cast down by Judge Barrett's [illegible] and declaration of his favorite "point" that [illegible] came, in contemplation of law, a private place, the castle of the saloon keeper, which, though it was in fact open and doing business, a policeman might not enter without a warrant or the permission of the lord of the castle. This pretense Judge Barrett brushed aside, saying that it was nonsense, and declining even to write an opinion in a case so plain. Hogan has maintained that his view of the law must be maintained till it was overruled. Now that it has been overruled, Hogan will have to excogitate another "point" to help the unlawful sellers of liquor, and to justify the confidence he has inspired in them as a sympathetic Daniel come to judgment, rather than a mere Michael or Patrick, or whatever Hogan's first name may be.

Only the inexperienced and gullible will be deceived by the reports regularly given out from Tammany headquarters of alarming defections from the ranks of the State Democracy and other organizations opposed to Tammany. For the most part the stories refute themselves, but in any case investigation demolishes them. The roorbach department of Grant's campaign seems to be carelessly managed. In several instances long lists of names of deserters from the State Democracy district organizations have been published. Inquiry shows not only that the names are wholly unknown in State Democracy circles, but that there is strong reason to suspect that if the names are genuine their owners are men employed by Tammany to vote fraudulently. It is true, perhaps, that Tammany caused some of its faithful adherents to enroll themselves as State Democrats for the purpose of playing the spy. The withdrawal of these men is to be expected, but is of no great importance. As a matter of news and of politics the defections from Tammany, even in the down-town districts, are far more noteworthy.

MR. CHOATE ON THE APPORTIONMENT.

Joseph Hodges Choate, whose name is appended to the proposed new Constitution as President of the convention that framed it, has found it expedient to come out in a labored defense of the apportionment provisions. This is an acknowledgment that they need defense.

A large part of his long argument is quite irrelevant to the real question before the people. The right of the convention to make a new apportionment is not seriously questioned, nor is any stress laid upon the proposed increase in the number of Senators and Assemblymen. The merits of the apportionment made two years ago, to which he pays a great deal of attention, have absolutely nothing to do with the case. Like the Republican apportionment which preceded it, and which was persistently maintained for fourteen years, in spite of the requirements of the Constitution, it was partisan and unfair. But that furnishes no excuse to a Constitutional Convention for imbedding in the organic law a new one of a like character. The question now is simply whether the proposed apportionment is just and fair to the people of all sections of this State.

In his attempt to justify it Mr. Choate invokes the principle of representing territorial area and differing local interests, in modification of the principle of representing the people. He shows that this is done in certain other States, and we know to what a pernicious extent it is carried in the neighboring State of Connecticut, and maintained to the benefit of nothing but a political party. It can be shown that in a much larger number of States it has not been adopted, and that they suffer no disadvantage in consequence. In this State it has never been accepted, though for convenience, and as a bar against gerrymandering, county lines have always been maintained in making up representative districts. This question touches the fundamental principle of popular representation, and the Democratic principle is that people are to be represented in the lawmaking body, and not acres or special interests. Departures from it, even in the United States Senate, are compromises with Democratic doctrine which have wrought no benefit to the common weal.

This argument is an admission that the proposed apportionment is based upon inequality of representation, so far as numbers are concerned, and its opponents will be prepared to accept that as the issue. Mr. Choate affects to repel the charge that the rule of the convention was based "upon some idea of the superior virtue or intelligence of the inhabitants of rural populations," but he fails to show that it is based upon any other idea. The discrimination is wholly in favor of what he calls the "inhabitants of rural populations," and he undertakes to show that it ought to be so, without telling us why, unless it is on account of their "superior virtue or intelligence." What else can make them fit to exercise a disproportionate power in legislation? When he undertakes to justify the permanent restriction upon the representation of the future metropolis of the State, he bases his argument directly upon an assumption of the inferior fitness of its people, or what he might call the "inhabitants of its population," to exercise the power of government, thus refuting his own denial.

Mr. Choate appears at his weakest when he treats as absurd the "mare's nest"—to adopt his own peculiar phraseology again—that "has been started against the apportionment article," in doing away with the legislative session of 1895. In order to maintain his claim that the Senate and Assembly "constitutionally elected" last year and this will be "vested by the express language of the Constitution with the legislative power of the State," he is forced to argue that the present Constitution will continue in force, being merely modified by [illegible] proposed. This argu- [illegible] avail, if all these amend- [illegible] submitted separately to a [illegible] but that is the case with only two of them. The thirty-one others modify the Constitution in nearly all its articles, and it is to be presented to the people as a new and revised Constitution for their acceptance or rejection as such. It begins with the customary devout announcement that "we the people," &c., "do establish this Constitution," and ends with the declaration that "this Constitution shall be in force from and including the 1st day of January, 1895, except as herein otherwise provided." The official notice of the Secretary of State submits to a vote of the people an entire "Constitution of the State of New-York, adopted in convention Sept. 29, 1894." When that goes into effect, if ratified, the old Constitution will necessarily be superseded and of no effect, except as otherwise provided, and no provision is made for continuing the legislative power of the State in the superseded Legislature. At all events, there is doubt enough to reinforce the other reasons for rejecting the apportionment amendment.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

Nearly a year ago The Times proved that John C. Sheehan was a defaulter in Buffalo before he came to this city to become a Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission and Police Commissioner. He was a Police Commissioner by appointment of Hugh J. Grant at the time we exposed his defalcation in Buffalo, but we have never heard that the Mayor or Mr. Croker or any person of authority in Tammany Hall ever took any steps to investigate the charge or to call Sheehan to account.

We remarked at the time that it was unpleasant to have Buffalo's defaulters forced upon us, but Sheehan seems to have been entirely acceptable to Tammany. So far as we can judge, he seems to have been entirely acceptable also to the people of this city.

Except The Times, nobody made any fuss about him. The merchants, bankers, and business men of the city seemed to be very well satisfied to have a man who had been guilty of grand larceny continue to be one of the heads of a department that every year spends millions of their money.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The report forwarded by the American Minister to China of the defeat of the Chinese at Chinlien-Cheng and their retreat upon Moukden is ominously coupled with a rumor of the disembarkation of the second Japanese army in Ta-Lien-Wan Bay. This bay indents the southern coast of the Kwang-Teng peninsula and narrows it to a mere neck of land within a few marches of Port Arthur, the objective of this part of the Japanese forces. That Port Arthur is now at the mercy of the invaders cannot be doubted. The sea power of the Chinese must have been completely broken before even their inactive commanders would have permitted the Japanese to land without opposition at a point so near the harbor which contains the only dockyards and naval arsenals of the Chinese, which commands the roads both by water to Pekin and by land to Moukden, and which would prove the most eligible base of supplies for an invading force operating either against the old or the new capital. The battle off the Yalu, it is now evident, has virtually destroyed the Chinese Navy and deprived it of any power of protecting the Chinese coast.

The news forwarded by Mr. Denby is in some respects even more significant than that which comes from Yokohama by way of London. It is more significant because it is an admission of a Chinese defeat coming from Pekin. One of the haters of Japan who still abound in England and who are to be looked for there in accordance with the old saying that we hate those whom we have injured pointed out the other day that the war news had all come from Japanese sources, and intimated that it had been cooked in the Japanese interest. That cannot be said of the news that the American Minister obtains from official sources at the Chinese capital. The forces defeated at Chinlien-Cheng are the forces that were relied upon for the defense of Moukden. The probability is that neither Port Arthur nor Moukden can offer any effective resistance, now that their outworks have been carried. Indeed, it does not appear what but the weather can obstruct the march to Pekin. The Flowery Kingdom seems to be in much the same state to which the Confederate States were reduced when Gen. Sherman urged that he should be allowed to march through them, saying, "The Confederacy is a hollow shell." The event proved that he was in the right.

BROOKLYN PARTISANS.

A campaign orator of the Brooklyn Republicans asks support for the Republican city and county candidates from those "who wish to see the splendid administration of Mayor Schieren sustained and his wise and economical policy continued." If the convention which nominated these candidates shared this wish, why did not its members say so? Why were the candidates not pledged to support Mr. Schieren's administration? Why were not men selected who were known to be in hearty sympathy with the Mayor and who could be trusted to act in sympathy with him, intelligently, faithfully, and unselfishly?

As a matter of fact, the only candidates who can be entirely trusted to do this are those of the Reform Democracy. They are specifically pledged to do it. They are men whose word is absolutely to be relied on. They have all proved by their conduct in public affairs in the past that they have the same high standard as the Mayor. They have all been active in bringing about the revolution in Brooklyn which made Mr. Schieren's election possible, not as a Republican Mayor, but as the Mayor of the whole city and all its people, with no purpose but honestly and skillfully to serve the public interest.

Yet for the political organization without which this work could not have been done, for the men whose labors have been at once so fruitful and absolutely indispensable, the Republican orator has nothing but disdain and insult. They are the "immaculate, holier-than-thou purists of the Democratic faith." They are charged with having no motive but the wish to "dictate to the Democracy of Kings County the delegates to the next Democratic National Convention." If such utterances as these fairly represented the sentiment of Brooklyn Republicans, there would be scant encouragement for men who are not Republicans in national politics to seek the good of the city independent of partisanship. But these utterances do not express the general Republican feeling. They give voice to one sentiment only—that of greed for partisan advantage, no matter what the cost. They only make plainer not merely the duty but the need of honest citizens who will firmly fight for decent city government, no matter to what party they belong. And it is men of this sort for whom Messrs. Greene and Hentz stand.

A QUESTION OF "SLAVERY."

Mr. Depew has started on a speech-making tour through the southern counties of the State. He is a good speaker and he should carry gayety wherever he goes, but if he continues as he has begun he will not make any votes for Republican candidates for Congress. We do not think that he will make many for the Republican candidate for Governor. At his first stopping place, in Rockland County, Mr. Depew is reported as referring to speeches he made when a student in college. "The question then," he said, "was slavery, and the people, under the distress of the hour, broke away from the Democratic rule and carried the question then to its successful issue. Thirty-odd years have passed, and we are again fighting a battle against another kind of slavery—that of the free labor of America against the pauper labor of Europe."

Does Mr. Depew wish us to take this statement seriously? He has not labeled it a joke. Made post-prandially, when the "dinner had been dropped in the slot," to hearers habituated to his style, it might be listened to as the prelude to some play of irony or sarcasm. But made to a rural audience in the closing days of a campaign, if it is jest, it is jest thrown away. And taken seriously, it is not an honorable thing for Mr. Depew to say. He has seen too much of life on both sides of the ocean, of business, of manufactures, of agriculture, not to know that his statement is wide of the truth. The "slavery of the free labor of America" he refers to must be the effect of the Democratic tariff, and it must come, if at all, from competition with foreign labor brought about by that tariff. Now, it is a fact of common knowledge that the great majority of the workingmen of the United States, the men who work with their hands, are engaged, as Mr. Depew's hearers are, in farming. Does the new tariff invite or permit foreign competition with them? Not a bit. Does it tend to enslave or oppress them or in any way injure or hamper them? On the contrary, it gives a chance for a better return for the surplus product which is sold abroad and which fixes the price at home. Taking "free American labor," not only of this sort, but of all sorts, the new tariff does two things for those who perform this labor—it cuts down the cost of living and it gives a wider market for American manufactures, and so a wider market for the labor in them.

But if the slavery depicted by Mr. Depew does not exist, the rôle of his party as the friend of the workingman is ridiculous. For a quarter of a century that party shut out the product of "pauper labor" and let in the pauper labor itself, unchecked and unsifted, and all the most highly protected manufactures were largely carried on by the labor thus imported. If there ever was any slavery for labor, this was an example of it, for it taxed native workingmen on everything they had to buy and brought unlimited foreign labor to compete with them for wages. At last the workingmen awoke to the cheat in this operation and demanded the prohibition of imported contract labor. It is curious and not edifying to find that the Republican candidate for Governor has twice violated the spirit of that law. Whether he has technically broken it is of no consequence, for if it is right that Mr. Depew shall be forbidden to import railroad builders or freight handlers, it is just as right that Mr. Morton shall not indulge in an imported pauper coachman. The equity is the same in both cases, and the hypocrisy of the candidate happens fairly to express the hypocrisy of the party. The slavery that Mr. Depew ought to be fighting is that against which he took the field so gallantly in 1872, under the banner of Horace Greeley, the slavery of partisanship, which compels men like him blindly to serve on the stump, with rhetoric and rhodomontade, a cause that in reality is very, very different from the picture of it that they present.

A REMINISCENCE.

The Republican Party at its National Convention in 1888 adopted a platform which included the following paragraph:

"We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in Trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade."

It also nominated for the office of Vice President Mr. Levi P. Morton, the head of the well-known London banking firm of Morton, Rose & Co.

Immediately after this platform had been adopted and this nomination had been made, Mr. Morton undertook to promote and carry to a successful financial issue the project of making in England a Salt Trust, which should in due time, if the arrangements could be made, include the salt industry of the United States.

On Oct. 8, about three months after Mr. Morton had accepted the nomination on this Anti-Trust platform, Morton, Rose & Co. issued the prospectus of the new Salt Trust, in which it was shown that the combination's purpose was to increase the price of salt by 300 per cent. Investors were assured that the profits would be very large. The name of the Trust was to be the Salt Union, as was shown by the following introductory paragraph:

"The share list will close on or before Friday, Oct. 12. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co. are authorized to invite applications for the shares and debentures of the Salt Union, Limited."

A member of Mr. Morton's firm was also a member of the Board of Directors. The purpose of the Trust makers to take in salt producers outside of England was set forth in the articles of incorporation, which declared that one of the objects of the combination was—

"To purchase or otherwise acquire, take over, and amalgamate all or any salt mines, works, lands, or undertakings, whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere."

It was in the course of this campaign, while Mr. Morton was profitably engaged in promoting and "financing" this Salt Trust, that the late Mr. Blaine, in a public address, pointed to the probability that the English Trust makers would draw into the combination the members of the so-called Salt Association in Michigan, and remarked that they would be "all stockholders on the ground floor, and both united in an agreement to advance salt 300 per cent. to the consumer in Great Britain and the United States."

The English Trust has not procured the adhesion of the salt producers in this country, although it will be recalled that there was an attempt three or four years ago to make a Salt Trust here on the English plan, and that it was commonly understood that the successful completion of this project would be followed by a working agreement with the English Trust or by a practical consolidation of the two combinations. But after prolonged negotiations the American project was abandoned.

Immediately after the successful termination of the labors of Morton, Rose & Co. in behalf of the British Salt Trust, the promise of the prospectus was carried out, and the price of common salt in England was increased by nearly 300 per cent. The gains of the originators and promoters of this Trust must have been very large, and Mr. Levi P. Morton is now spending a part of the profits to promote his political fortunes in this State.

His party, after electing to the office of Vice President on an Anti-Trust platform this promoter and beneficiary of the English Salt Trust, exhibited the insincerity of its professions by enacting, in 1890, a tariff by which great favors were given to scores of Trusts and similar combinations which had extended to the party much aid and comfort in the form of influence or cash.

JOY KILLED THE REV. E. F. ROBERTS.

He Was About to Receive $50,000 for a New Cash Register Device.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Excessive joy was the actual cause of the death of the Rev. Edward F. Roberts of this city, whose funeral was held at his home here yesterday. He died in Washington last Friday from the bursting of a blood vessel, due to excitement over the news of the success of an invention upon which he had been laboring for a long time in poverty, and for which, within a few days, he was to receive $50,000.

Mr. Roberts was born in Manchester, England, Jan. 1, 1857, and came to this city in 1884, when he entered the University of Rochester, from which institution he was graduated in 1888. Subsequently, he took a two years' course at the Rochester Theological Seminary, after which he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where, in June, 1891, he was ordained a Baptist minister. In the Fall of 1893 he returned to this city.

He was a man of considerable inventive ability, and while in college was at work on several devices, one of which was a method of steam heating.

Six years ago he turned his attention to the invention of a cash register, said to possess marked advantages over other machines. Since that time he had perfected his patents and worked unceasingly to organize a company to put the machine upon the market.

A number of Rochester business men inspected the machine and were impressed with its value. Last week the formation of the new company was practically completed, it being stipulated that Mr. Roberts was to receive $50,000 for his invention. He went to Washington to make a final search in the Patent Office in order to assure the company that everything was all right.

His inspection resulted in a certainty that there could be no possible danger of litigation and that the fortune was within his grasp. The relief and joy was more than his overworked body could stand. On Thursday a blood vessel burst in his brain.

FROM BRIDGEPORT IN A BALLOON.

The Story of a Perilous Ride Two Aeronauts Say Is True.

Leo Stevens and Robert McKim, two aeronauts, of 415 West Thirty-fifth Street, say they made a trip by balloon from Bridgeport, Conn., to this city Tuesday night.

The men declare that an inventor, about whom they say they know nothing—not even his name—hired them to take the Nevada, one of their balloons, to Bridgeport on Tuesday night, to test the efficacy of a generator of hydrogen gas which had been invented by their mysterious employer. It was necessary to take the balloon away from New-York before inflating it by means of the new generator, in order to avoid having the invention copied.

The work of the generator must have been a success, for the men say that their mysterious friend paid them well, as soon as he saw the balloon inflated, but since that time the man of mystery has not made his appearance. The story of the trip is thus told by Mr. Stevens:

"We waited near Bridgeport until it was quite dark and then filled the silk and linen bag with 25,000 cubic feet of hydrogen. We went up straight for about a mile and a half and then lost our compass. We did not know where we were, and at one time heard the roar of waves below us. We dropped sand, and finally saw New York, looking no larger than it does on a map."

The balloon, according to the story, struck the roof of 501 East Seventy-ninth Street, but the men could not get off the roof until an hour afterward, when the janitor came upstairs.

Parsons—Stoddard.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 31. — The marriage of Miss Ethel Stoddard, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard, editor and publisher of The New-York Observer, to Frederick Jennings Parsons, took place to-day at Etheimont, the country place of the bride's parents near here.

The bride's father, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, officiated.

The bride's sister, Miss Jermain Stoddard, was maid of honor, and Paul Ransom of Buffalo acted as best man. Wolcott Howe Johnson and Arthur B. Johnson of Boston, cousins of the bride, were the ushers.

The bride's gown was of white satin, cut plain, and without trimmings. Her veil was fastened by a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a bunch of the same flowers.

Mr. Bohmer Leaves Milhollandites.

Frederick C. Bohmer, President of the Union Republican Club of Harlem, sent a letter last night resigning his office and membership in the club. The club has been supporting Milholland candidates for Alderman and Assembly in the Twenty-seventh District.

SUPERB PORTRAITS OF WOMEN

EXHIBITION AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Galleries of Beauty, Grace, and Sovereign Distinction—Artists of Various Epochs and Nations—Figures of Two Centuries—Painters Have Elevated Their Ideals and Women Have Realised Them—Surroundings of an Elegant Reception of Fashionable Life.

There was a press view at the National Academy of Design yesterday of the portraits of women, the formal exhibition of which is to be opened to-day and to be continued for a month. It is a gallery of cabinets. It affects one as do those fine pieces of furniture, inlaid with medallions in enamel, that time has marked with its seals, and which have come to us intact. One opens it, the silver key turns in the chiseled lock, a treasure comes out; loves, secrets, revelations, letters of wise men, letters of women, letters of love, traces of tears, impressions of hands agitated by human emotions! One may not be in a critical mood.

Mouths accented as epigrams of Martial, eyes of velvet, expressions of admiration for visible splendors, of enthusiasm for created things, of aspirations for all noble thoughts, hair of gold of ideal fineness, wit, grace, youth, charm, sovereign distinction, flowers of beauty, of intelligence surround one, and clear and fugitive smiles of women, which are the definitely-supreme judgment, will for one month reward artists, models, and exhibitors of all these splendors. What may criticism do, if not ardently admire?

Portraits are pictures of individuals, and resemblance is their imeprative quality; but, if one imagine that resemblance be absolute and uniform, how mistaken the idea is! The same subject will serve for radically different images, and all will be relatively truthful, for light, moods, impressions, innumerable accidents make model and painter infinitely varied, and a portrait reflects its creator as much as its theme.

The subject has a physical characteristic which is the image of a moral characteristic; the painter must imitate the former; but he cannot imitate without re-creating it, and he fixes on canvas expressive traits, the sense of each one of them and the relative value of all, in a language which reflects his sentiment instantaneously. He has instinctive sagacity, sureness of view, watchful attentiveness of an observer, imagination, and the intuition of a poet. Consult the masters whose works are exhibited here and see how far from servile and literal is portrait painting. It is a mode of expression, and the minds of their painters are in the portraits.

There are psychological portraits in which every trait is subordinated to moral expression. There are mundane portraits which are clear and expressive, but less profound than graceful. There are portraits of the style of the Italian masters, expressive without familiarity, individual, and vivid, but generalized in careful regard to form. There are intimate portraits, of which the Dutch masters made masterpieces. There are decorative portraits, which interest one by order in lines and picturesque effect of harmony in colors. But all portraits that will live are the best instructors in art, for one will not find in them even a semblance of sense to Platonic idealism with its theory of eternal types and ideals, or to realism in its limited significance. One may learn from them that a painted portrait is a work of art because it is a synthetic work, created by concerted action of senses and mind.

At the formal opening to-day some of the pictures will come out of their frames in the radiance of an elegant reception of fashionable life. Portraits of one epoch will be compared with those of another; effigies of persons not named will provoke intellectual and sympathetic delights in historians and psychologists. Technical qualities and defects will be gravely discussed by serious art students, and by individualists who shall have a perfect privilege to express their preferences, provided they may not pretend to impose them upon others; and gayety and luxury of silks, satins, and jewels will return to the canvases on the walls some of their glory and their sumptuousness. What may criticism do if not tell some of the portraits that the critic has particularly admired?

There are portraits by Sargent, Porter, Chase, Thayer, Hunt, Beckwith, Dewing, Eaton, Butler, Kenyon Cox, Eastman Johnson, Miss Cassatt, Whistler, and Metcalf among the Americans of the present time. There are portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Inman, Copley, Ingham, and Trumbull among the Americans of former times.

There are portraits by Carolus Duran, Benjamin-Constant, Leon Bonnat, Gustave Boulanger, Alexandre Cabanel, Théobald Chartran, Dagnan-Bouveret, Dubufe, Gervex, and Madrazo among modern French painters, and by Vanloo, Vigée-Lebrun, Nattier, Rigaud, and Greuze among French painters of former times.

There are portraits by Cosway, Hoppner, Hicks, Kneller, Landseer, Lawrence, Reynolds, Mierevelt, Peale, Romney, Sharpless, Sully, Van Dyck, and others among painters of various nations of former times.

There are miniatures which are excellent and others that are not so good, and may serve for comparison; the collection of Mr. Valentin Blacque, which is admirable, and that of Mr. Peter Marié, which contains the secret of happiness—that is, a great deal to be desired.

Portraits by modern painters are in the entrance hall, the South, East, and West Galleries. Portraits by ancient painters are in the North and West Galleries. The organizers of the exhibition say that it has been their aim to make it representative of portrait painting of all schools, and, particularly, to make it illustrative of the development of the art in the United States. Certainly the art has been developed, but will not those whom its study attracts observe that, as the painters elevated their ideals, women realized them? In the time of Copley the painter said: "Be beautiful and hush," and they hushed; and now that the painters say: "Talk, beauty is expression," how intelligently they talk in every attitude and in every gesture!

There is an interesting portrait of Marie de Medici and the ladies of her Court, the latter seated on "tabourets" in a semi-circle around her, by Frans Pourbus; a portrait by Cuyp, one of Miss Murray by Richard Cosway, one by Nattier, a portrait of Mme. de Château-Renaud by Drouais, one of the Duchess of Kurland by Angelica Kauffmann, one of the daughter of Sir William Russell at the beginning of the eighteenth century by Sir Godfrey Kneller, one of Mme. Adelaide of France, and one of the Countess of Carnavon, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; one of Mrs. Wells, a celebrated actress, and one of Lady Hamilton, by Romney, and two of Queen Marie Antoinette in oils and pastel, by Mme. Vigée-Lebrun.

There are miniatures of a lady by Berry, of Mlle. Duthé by Hénard, of Mme. du Berry by Duboury, of a French actress by Guérin, of a lady by Isabey, of a young shepherdess by Fragonard, of Clémentine Sobieski by Petitot, of Miss Miller by Horace Hone, of Lady Stamford by Cosway, of Lady Arabella Stuart by Isaac Oliver, of Mrs. Liston by Gilbert Stuart, of Elizabeth Howdoin by Malbone. There are several portraits of contemporary persons by William J. Baer, which are strikingly beautiful.

Far more interesting are the moderns. In one group, which would be creditable to the art history of any nation at any time, are a portrait by Wyatt Eaton, one by George B. Butler of Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler; one by Kenyon Cox of Miss Wilhelmina D. Hawley; one of Miss Elizabeth French, the Hon. Mrs. Eaton in black, with her arm around the neck of her horse, by Abbot H. Thayer; one of Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, a full-length portrait in profile, with a child in her arms, extraordinarily graceful, by William Morris Hunt.

There is a fine portrait by George A. Baker, lent by J. W. Pinchot; one of Mrs. R. T. Wilson in dark red, wearing a diadem upon her white hair, by Leon Bonnat, and one of Mrs. Levi P. Morton in dark red by the same artist; one of Mrs. Paul Tuckerman by George B. Butler, and one expressive of all the aristocratic distinction which Cabanel always put into his work, a portrait of Mrs. C. C. Baldwin in blue velvet, on a background of tapestry.

The full-length portrait of Mrs. Astor; of Miss E. V. Sloane in blue silk and gauze on a red background; that of Mme. Carolus Duran in Oriental costume and colors, and that of Mrs. Louis Stern in black silk on a red background are works of Carolus Duran.

There are pastels by James Wells Champney after pictures by Mme Vigée-Lebrun, Nattier, Boucher, and others of the famous portrait painters of the eighteenth century in France, which have all the grace of the originals and might easily be mistaken for them.

There is an excellent portrait of Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster in black, with a bunch of violets in her hand, and as excellent a portrait of Mrs. R. H. Townsend, by Chartran. William M. Chase surprises one with a new portrait of a woman in black with a fur cloak and black eyes intensely thoughtful, blue-black hair ornamented with a red flower, on a green and dark-red background. It is in its grave simplicity one of the most attractive works of the exhibition. Miss Louise E. King, standing, in pink, with a transparent fan in her hand, is a charming work of Kenyon Cox; Miss Rogers in blue, in a symphony of blue and green colors and Miss Rogers, again, in a black corsage, in profile are seductive works of Kenneth Frazier. Gervex has a portrait in pale green and red of a beautiful face in profile, Jacquet the portrait of Mrs. Hermann Schaus, Eastman Johnson three portraits, one of which is of Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard.

The portraits of Lady Charlemont by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of Nell Gwynne by Sir Peter Lely, and other portraits of the same periods have not the intellectual gracefulness which Sir Frederick Leighton has known how to give to his fine figure of Miss Dorothy Dene in blue, her hair in waves under a large hat, and her delicate hands clasped in front of her.

The head, finely traced in profile by Lenbach, of Miss Olive M. Graef is charmingly impressive; the portraits by Madrazo of Miss Grace G. Wilson, with a garland of roses in her hands, of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, light, lithe, and youthful, in a delightful illumination of delicate colors, and of Miss King are at once amiable and retain interest.

There is a portrait by Metcalf of Miss Goetchius in white on a tapestry chair, one of Mrs. William Seward Webb, with her son, and one of Mrs. Elisha Dyer in pale-blue, red, and pale-green colors, painted by George C. Munzig; one by Munkacsy of Mrs. Ferdinand Blumenthal in yellow, with a richness of decoration in surroundings of flowers and colors, and one of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, in an oval, in colors of tapestry, and Diana-like in its affable gravity, by Porter, which command attention.

Porter has painted Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin in a pink gown and with smiling eyes; also Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. James A. Burden, and Mrs. Moses Williams; Robert Reid Mrs. G. Bettini; Thomas P. Rossiter the Misses Parmly, and Sargent has several triumphant examples of his art, which has a nervous system.

One of these examples is a portrait of Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, another of Mrs. Thomas L. Manson, Jr., another of Miss Elizabeth Chanler, and there are others, admirable in delicacy of colors and in intensity of action. Albert E. Sterner has a portrait of Miss Maude Sterner, exquisite in execution and modern. William Thorne has painted pretty portraits of Mrs. William Eno and of Miss Lila Thorne; V. Tojetti a pretty portrait of Miss Lauterbach and one of Mrs. Edward Lauterbach; Hubert Vos an effective portrait in pale green and yellow of Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney.

Whistler's portrait of Mrs. A. J. Cassatt is an admirable impression of a tall, graceful woman in a dark riding habit, buttoning her glove. Francis D. Millet's portrait of Mrs. William Whitney is nearly expressive. A portrait in fanc

HARRISON TALKS TO A CROWD

THE EX-PRESIDENT SPEAKS IN BEHALF OF MORTON.

Poor Management Results in Confusion About Carnegie Hall—Women Faint in the Crush—Vice Presidents of the Meeting Unable to Get In—The Police Fail to Handle the Crowd—Local as Well as State Issues Receive Attention.

Ex-President Harrison made a political speech in Carnegie Hall last night. His presence had been widely advertised under the management of the Republican State Committee.

Before 6 o'clock the space in Fifty-seventh Street was packed. The same was true of Fifty-sixth Street, where there is one narrow door leading to the hall. About 2,000 platform tickets, good at this door, had been issued. At a quarter before 7 o'clock the doors were opened. In ten minutes every seat had been taken and the platform crowded. Then the doors were shut and locked.

Following this for two hours there were scenes around the hall such as are not often seen in this city. People kept coming. The crowd grew to such proportions that the police were powerless. Inspector McAvoy, Capt. Hoy, and about fifty patrolmen were there. They might as well have been in Harlem. Holders of platform tickets found the passage to the rear door blocked by a good-natured mob, which had no tickets.

The police made no effort to clear the crowd away. State Committeemen and County Chairmen were powerless. Commissioner Kerwin was there. He came out of the hall after once having entered, and it was thirty minutes before he could get back.

Newspaper men, who had tickets entitling them to an entrance, appealed to Inspector McAvoy, to clear the passage.

"I won't do it. You can't go in, and that settles it," he said.

Many women were in the crowd. Some of them fainted, and were passed out to a breathing spot.

The police made no effort to keep the crowd back from the doors.

State Committeeman F. S. Wetherbee, who said he had contributed $100 toward the meeting, appealed to the police to make a way for him. They did not, and he went away.

Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was unable to get into the hall until long after the meeting had begun. Then he entered through the side entrace which leads to the private studios up stairs. Lieut. Parker and ex-President Harrison's daughter, Mrs. McKee, and Mrs. Parker, were forced to go away, after being tossed about by the crowd. W. M. K. Olcott of the Republican organization could not get in.

The affair could not have been worse managed. George W. Stephens was in charge. He was swamped before 7 o'clock and was utterly useless after that.

It was a little past 8 o'clock when Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton reached the hall. A force of twenty policemen tried to clear a space for them to the rear door. The police said that they could not do it. The crowd jeered at them.

"You'd do it if it was a Tammany meeting," came from some hundreds of throats. The policemen kept their tempers and smuggled the ex-President and his party in through the side door. Gen. Horace Porter was with them. He was lost in the crowd. Forty minutes later he had persuaded the policemen at the door that he was entitled to go in.

After the hall had been filled the remainder of the crowd outside pressed forward, and those in front were carried bodily in. Ladies screamed, men shouted, some were knocked down and scrambled to their feet with difficulty, still they rushed in until the aisles and every available inch of room were occupied.

Within the hall the crowd was noisy, but good-natured. A band played patriotic airs. The platform and balconies were decorated with flags. The lights were brilliant.

On the stage, chairs were arranged tier upon tier. These were all occupied three-quarters of an hour before the meeting opened, except the front row, which was kept clear for the principal people present.

Pictures of Harrison and Morton were placed at various parts of the hall. They hung above the rear of the platform. They were placed at intervals along the balcony railing. Behind them, in the boxes, were men and women, who stood up during that portion of the meeting that Mr. Harrison was in sight.

Mr. Morton presided. The crowd thought they saw him among the early arrivals, and sent up a cheer. It turned out that they were applauding ex-Judge Noah Davis. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul came under escort of Gen. James R. O'Bierne. He was vigorously applauded.

There were many Vice Presidents on the list, and they were supposed to be upon the platform. Some were not in the city. Some were in the mob outside. A few were visible to the audience.

The list numbered some hundred, and included State Committeemen, district leaders, and visiting spellbinders who had no other engagement for that night.

When Mr. Harrison appeared he was loudly cheered, and he took a seat in the front row on the platform, beside the other speakers of the evening—John Proctor Clarke and Mr. Morton. Ex-Judge Noah Davis was speaking at that moment, explaining to the people that there was a little delay. Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morton arose and bowed in response to the cheering.

Mr. Davis ended his remarks at that time and L. L. Van Allen read a list of Vice Presidents. Then Mr. Stephens introduced Mr. Morton.

Mr. Morton spoke for five minutes, in which he said that the issue involved in the present struggle was "the power of honest men to govern themselves by an honest administration of public affairs." At the close of his brief remarks he introduced Mr. Harrison. Mr. Harrison received vastly more applause than did Mr. Morton. Apparently, if he were the candidate for Governor in this State, he would be received with enthusiasm.

It was a little after 9 o'clock when Mr. Harrison began to speak. He had been scheduled for forty-five minutes. He talked precisely an hour and a half, closing at 10:35.

Mr. Harrison eulogized Mr. Morton, touched briefly on local municipal affairs, and declared that the election in this city was of especial importance, because of the large number of Congressmen who are to be elected. He then discussed national issues. He discussed the tariff, claiming, of course, that the Republican policy of protection was right and proper. He went over the steps taken at Washington in the enacting of the present tariff law at great length. He eulogized the reciprocity plan of Mr. Blaine. He declared that he believed the next Congress would be Republican. He made the "calamity argument," which has been the chief stock in trade of the spellbinder in this campaign.

In closing, he called the present a great national crisis, and appealed to this "greatest of manufacturing States" to speak with a voice that shall be heard from ocean to ocean, in condemnation of those who have wrought disaster upon the country." There was prolonged applause, and the band played, after which John Proctor Clarke was introduced to speak on local issues.

Mr. Clarke arraigned Tammany Hall. In the course of his speech he said:

"What principle did Tammany ever have except that public office is a private snap? They do not pretend to anything more. In his last letter, Mr. Grant makes no promises as to the class of men he will appoint to office. He knows that sort of prattle won't be accepted by the community this year. But he says, if elected, he will make this a Democratic city and give a Democratic vote in 1896. We say that is very juicy bait. The only trouble about it is that it has been on the hook of that adroit angler, David B. Hill, so long that it has gone stale. Tammany Hall is an organized secret society, having for its object the public treasury by way of public office, and it put a tariff upon the apple woman and the bootblack."

"Let me tell you why Tammany differs from a political party," he said. "In the Republican Party, when our legislators go to Albany, they pass upon measures, each man for himself, for he is responsible to his own constituents who have elected him; but when the delegation goes up from the City of New-York there is a solid band in the Senate and Assembly who do not represent their constituents, but obey the orders of one man. They took great credit upon themselves that they had put an end to the lobby at Albany in 1892, because the people found it more convenient to do business in Fourteenth Street than to go to Albany.

"Now, Mr. Grant testified that this Mr. Croker in 1886 was a very poor man—so poor that he gave his daughter Flossie $10,000, and because—well, he felt so severely the duties of godfather. And yet last May Mr. Croker, without any ostensible means of support, except for a couple of years when he was City Chamberlain, crawled into a cyclone pit, got out of the leadership, abdicated the throne, went off to enjoy his modest savings for his old age, and invested $250,000 in a stock farm, $108,000 in race horses, $80,000 in a new house, paid his chief jockey $12,000 a year, the head of his farm $5,000, and went to California with his whole family in a private car, at $50 a day.

"Where did it come from? It came from sums of money collected from the various industries of this town legitimate and illegitimate. For it seems from the evidence adduced before the Lexow Committee that everybody who lived and did any business in this town had to pay a regular price either to do what he had a right to do or to do what he did not have a right to do. So that without detaining you about matters of detail, because you all read the public prints, you and I, Democrats and Republicans, Prohibitionists and Socialists, good men and pure women, have banded together this year with grim determination that putting aside for the purpose of this campaign our national issues, we will join together to sweep the barn-floor clean and turn the rascals out."

Mr. Clarke discussed the apportionment briefly.

"Now, if anybody does not like the apportionment," he said, "why, vote against it. Hill is not on that ballot, and there is no reason why you should not vote against the apportionment if you want to, and vote against Hill, as you will."

At the close of Mr. Clarke's speech, Mr. Morton declared that the "most enthusiastic meeting" was formally adjourned.

ADDRESSED BY DR. PARKHURST.

Johanna Women's Anti-Tammany League Hears About Sheehan.

The meeting of the Johanna Women's Anti-Tammany League at the Antioch Baptist Church, 352 West Thirty-fifth Street, last evening, was the first demonstration by the colored women of this city in the present campaign.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and a number of ladies interested in the work of the Women's Municipal League were present and made addresses, but the colored women and men spoke with much earnestness against the criminal Tammany ring.

Mrs. Granville Hunt, wife of the pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, as President of the league, introduced Miss Grace A. Brown, a retired school teacher, who spoke briefly of the criminal neglect of the schools by Tammany Hall.

Princess Viroqua of the Mohawk tribe said the time was ripe to turn the rascals out of office.

Mrs. Florence S. Ives, Secretary of the Women's Municipal League, said the women had done much so far in getting apathetic men to register; now it was their duty to see that they voted next Tuesday.

Miss Imogene Howard (colored) said that she hoped the colored women would urge the men to vote. Miss Nettie Brown prayed the women not to cease to use their influence with the men until the last ballot was deposited for the union ticket.

The address of the evening was made by Dr. Parkhurst, who was received with much enthusiasm.

"You know what emancipation means," he said. "Some of the older people here know what slavery means. There is a kind of slavery existing in this city to-day, and we are all anxious for emancipation. You thought that when you were freed of the Southern shackles you would be forever free—well you are not. Poor people in this city especially are under the heel of Tammany Hall. We have a statue of Liberty down the bay—but there's precious little liberty in this city.

"We are laboring now for another emancipation proclamation, and we'll get it. We'll get courts where the poor may obtain justice; we will get clean, well-lighted streets, and we haven't them now under the Tammany ring.

"We had one of those Tammany rascals before the Lexow Committee to-day—Sheehan, a Police Commissioner, and he was proved to be a defaulter from Buffalo! Col. Strong, my friends, is a man who, if elected, and I think his election is a certainty, will exercise his office in a non-partisan manner to the best interests of all the people. One word more—you know that unfortunately votes are very largely for sale on election day. It is a great temptation to the poor man to convert his ballot into $2 or $5 whether he is a colored man or any other man. Don't do it!"

MRS. PARKHURST IN THE TEMPLE.

She Asks East Side Women to Influence Voters Against Tammany.

The Woman's Municipal League held a successful meeting in the Mariners' Temple, at the corner of Oliver and Henry Streets, yesterday afternoon.

The workers in the temple are active in religious and philanthropic labors among the inhabitants of the east-side tenements, and the audience, composed largely of their beneficiaries, was a typical one.

There were present neatly-dressed mothers, who had their babies with them, children of different ages, from some of the temple school departments, and women from the rear houses of Mott and Doyers Streets.

A stout negro woman, wearing a hat and shawl, was there, with a thin, old white woman, with neither. A poor old creature, to whose clothes and skin water was evidently a stranger, stumped in with a cane, and younger women showed by their pallid faces that their lives are passed in an atmosphere unhealthy for both body and mind.

Dr. J. C. Thoms, leader of the temple work, opened the meeting with some appreciative words for Mrs. C. H. Parkhurst's work, both public and private, and introduced her as the first speaker.

Mrs. Parkhurst said that she had brought the women of the neighborhood a greeting from the members of the Woman's Municipal League. She gave an account of the organization of the league and the evils it was working to combat, and added:

A great deal depends upon you women as to whether the present condition of things is to be bettered, or whether it will remain unchanged. Your children are influenced by these evils we are trying to correct. We want to do the same kind of work down here at Chatham Square that we are doing up town, and you can help us.

Suppose a woman down here is arrested. What justice will she get in the police court if any one should care enough to give a small sum of money to work against her? What chance have any of you in court unless you have a pull?

A friend of mine was arrested on the street for no cause whatever, simply because a policeman had a grudge against her. Two friends who were near remonstrated with the policeman without avail. Later they testified in court with other friends as to the woman's good character, but it was of no use, and she was sent to Blackwell's Island for a month. You probably all know of such cases.

Now, we hope things are going to be better, and we want you to use your influence to have votes cast for the right men. The right men are not Tammany men.

If your husband does not want it known that he votes against Tammany, he need not tell. No one will know it unless he does.

Louis Stolber of Brooklyn made an address in German. Addresses were also made by Mrs. Eddy, a missionary worker in the tenement-house district, and Dr. Jane E. Robbins of the College Settlement.

Mrs. Eddy caused the only laugh of the afternoon by asking if some man in the audience would not cast a vote for her. And of the two or three men present, not counting the very young men in dresses and short trousers, one gallantly responded.

The ever-present commercial spirit of the age awaited the audience outside the door, and the prominence of the reformers was manifested by a peddler, who was calling "Pictures of Dr. Parkhurst for sale."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

—Ex-Judge William H. Arnoux and Lawyer John F. Baker, who will be present in the County Court House election day, in the interest of the Republican County Committee, to protect the interests of Republican voters, appeared before Justice Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday and presented to him printed forms of applications for mandamuses. The Justice approved the forms of the papers, and also informed the lawyers that he would give directions to the County Clerk to have one of his subordinates on hand election day with the seal of the court.

—The anti-Hill Democrats of Harlem have arranged to hold a mass meeting of the Democratic Party Reform Organization in Madison Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, to-morrow evening. The principal speakers will be Henry A. Adams, the eloquent ex-clergyman, who resigned from the pastorate of the Church of the Redeemer a year ago, Otto Kempner, and Julius Frank.

—A circular sent out by Hugh J. Grant's campaign managers to the members of the National Guard, urging them to vote for Mr. Grant because he has, the circular stated, always shown a deep interest in the welfare of the guard has aroused some of the guardsmen. They are not at all pleased with it. They say politics should be kept out of the National Guard.

—James Oliver, the Liberty Democratic independent candidate for Assembly from the Second Assembly District, made an application to Judge Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Police Commissioners to print his name on the official ballot.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

TAMMANY RATIFIES AGAIN

GREAT CROWDS GATHER IN AND ABOUT THE WIGWAM.

Enthusiasm for the State and Local Candidates Whom the Organization Has Indorsed—Col. McClellan, the Congressional Nominee in the Twelfth District; Clerk Kerr of the House of Representatives, and Others Make Addresses.

With all its colors flying, Tammany Hall ratified again last night. There were thousands of people present, and the Tiger hurrahed and yelled and cheered Senator Hill's name and Hugh J. Grant's name until it was hoarse.

The meeting indicated plainly that Tammany is fighting as it has rarely fought, but the battle is being made by men who are disheartened and discouraged, and their struggle is one of desperation.

Besides the big meeting and the little meetings in and around Tammany Hall, there were twenty Tammany district meetings in various parts of the city. Last year or the year before these district meetings would have been adjourend on account of the big meeting, but the chances of success are considered so desperate this year that there was no adjournment last night.

Tammany Hall itself was jammed. There was the meeting in the main hall, and the German meeting in the hall of the Committee on Organization, and the Italian meeting in the room of the Tammany Society. Outside there were three meetings. The crowd was not so great, perhaps, as at the gathering of last week. But hundreds were streaming in and out of the hall all the evening, and at times Fourteenth Street, in front of the Wigwam, was almost blocked.

The list of speakers was rather light, as compared with previous lists. Some of the distinguished Democrats who were invited to speak were unable to do so, and sent letters of regret. Among them were Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Congressional Committee; E. Ellery Anderson, and M. F. Wilhere of the Philadelphia Democratic organization. All expressed hearty wishes for the successof the Democracy in New-York.

The names of Hill and Grant blazed from gas jets over the platform, and when Mr. Brennan and a crowd of Tammany Hall men walked out on the stage soon after 8 o'clock, there was great cheering and the band labored hard to be heard.

When Mr. Brennan got a chance he introduced as Chairman of the meeting Col. George B. McClellan, who is the Tammany candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Assembly District. Col. McClellan received a rousing reception. He made a short opening speech which keyed the audience up to the proper pitch of enthusiasm.

It was Col. McClellan's first important appearance as a Tammany orator, and he proved himself possessed of a voice that easily filled the big hall. He presented the A. P. A. issue in vigorous style, and when he compared Platt's nomination of Morton on a platform that declined to denounce the A. P. A. with the enthusiastic nomination of David B. Hill, who had always stood for freedom of creed and of conscience, there was terrific applause.

James Lindsay Gordon, who has been making campaign speeches with Senator Hill, was the next speaker. He is a finished orator of the Southern school. He said:

"I come to you to-night as the bearer of glad tidings of great joy. As your Chairman has said, for the last week I have had the honor to campaign this State with the great champion of the Democrats. I can tell you the beacon lights have been fired throughout the land. In the Republican county of St. Lawrence thousands gathered around the great Captain of Democracy and promised him success. Where Senator Hill has spoken people fairly trampled upon each other to grasp the hand of the man who signed more bills for the laboring man than any other living man."

Mr. Gordon closed with a defense of Records, Smyth and Hugh J. Grant, and predicted their election.

Col. McClellan announced that he had just received word from District Attorney John R. Fellows that he was ill and could not appear. He then introduced James Kerr, Clerk of the House of Representatives. His speech was, perhaps, the most important one of the evening, in that it clearly showed Republican responsibility for the hard times. He did not touch upon local topics to any great extent. Among other things, Mr. Kerr said:

"I claim that the policy of the Republican Party has never advanced the progress of this land one single foot.

"The last Congress repealed the protection policy, just as the Democratic Party had been promising to do for twenty-five years.

"The policy of protection brings out idle capital, rival works start up, overproduction follows, and then comes collapse and trouble and starvation.

"They talk about the Democratic panic, but they say nothing of the panic of 1873, a hundred times greater than the one just over, and the Republican Party was in power then.

"When we came back into power in 1893 the $100,000,000 which we left in the Treasury was gone, every cent of it gone; spent by the Republicans.

"We found at the Bureau of Engraving plates for a new issue of bonds. Bonds to refill a plundered Treasury. The ingoing Secretary of the Treasury, Charles Foster, denied knowing anything about them, and said that he did not know who had given orders for their preparation. Only yesterday he made that statement.

"Yet here in my hand I hold the order for the engraving of those bonds, given by Charles Foster before their issuance was ordered by Congress, Feb. 23, 1893. In that letter he urges the hurrying of the work because the Treasury was almost empty. That, gentlemen, was the work of the Republicans."

Judge John H. Woods of Albany said that he first took the stump for "Little Mac," father of the Chairman of the meeting. Speaking of Senator Hill, he said: "It seems as though his triumphal march had already begun. We come from the county and ask you, 'How is it in New-York?' "

"All right! All right!" chorused a hundred voices.

The other speakers were Judge John D. McMahon of Rome and Deputy Commissioner of Public Works Maurice F. Holahan.

William Sohmer, Register Ferdinand Levy, George C. Clausen, John P. Shuchman, and others spoke at the German meeting, and Dr. Luigi Rivers, J. B. Cavagnaro, and several others at the Italian meeting.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS CONFIDENT.

They Believe Senator Hill Will Have a Majority of 35,000.

Senator Hill passed through this city yesterday morning. He arrived from Amsterdam at 8:30, drove to the Park Avenue Hotel, and spent nearly an hour in consultation with Chairman Hinkley and Lieut. Gov. Sheehan.

Mr. Hill said he was well satisfied with the progress the campaign was making, and after he left headquarters it was evident that the campaign managers had received some very encouraging news. They acted and talked in a way that showed they felt very certain of victory.

Senator Hill took the 9:30 train on the Erie Road for Port Jervis.

John Boyd Thacher said it had been found impossible for Senator Hill to speak again in this city, his other engagements preventing it.

There was an important gathering at the Democratic State Headquarters early last night. It was made up of Chairman Hinkley, Senator Murphy, Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Richard Croker, Corporation Counsel Clark, Mayor Gilroy, and Senator Cantor. They all appeared confident that Senator Hill would win. Predictions were made at headquarters that this city would give Hill 65,000 plurality. It was said that there was no reason why the Senator should fall far below Cord Meyer's plurality of 67,000 last year, on a very much lighter registration.

The following forecast of the result was given out by one of the campaign managers at the Democratic State Headquarters last night:

"This feeling of confidence is the result of the readings from the canvass books which have been put in tabulated form. The results in detail are kept carefully from the eyes of the visiting Democrats in order to hold each County Committee strictly to its promise made three weeks ago, but we are permitted to say that the totals show a 65,000 Democratic majority in New-York and 11,000 in Kings. Of course, the Republican majority north of the Harlem will not reach 40,000—Gov. Flower, a most astute political observer, says 30,000. This will give Senator Hill a clear majority of more than 35,000."

SENATOR HILL AT NEWBURG.

Great Concourse of Prominent Democrats to Hear Him Speak.

NEWBURG, Oct. 31.—All the prominent Democrats of this section of the State were present in the Academy of Music this evening to pay their respects to the standard bearer of the Democracy and to hear him speak. When Senator Hill arrived at the hall, escorted by Charles F. Brown, candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals on the Democratic ticket, and John J. S. McCroskery, a prominent Cleveland man, his audience received him standing and cheering.

Michael Donohue, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, called the meeting to order, and John J. S. McCroskery presided. The enthusiasm of the audience again broke loose when the Senator arose to speak.

"It is with great pleasure at all times," said Mr. Hill, "that I address the Democrats of the City of Newburg, but it is especially so in this campaign, because there is on the ticket with me one of your esteemed townsmen. I am glad to meet his neighbors and friends. He is one of the best Judges on the Supreme Court bench of the State, and I have come here to speak a good word for him as well as for myself. [Applause.]

"This has been an exceptional campaign. Since the nominations were made there has been unbounded enthusiasm, and we are all ready to work and do our duty, and victory shall be the result."

The Senator then entered upon a long résumé of the work accomplished by the Democrats at Washington in carrying out the pledges of the Chicago platform. Referring to the hard times, he said:

"Any reasoning man knows that the seeds of the financial troubles were planted during President Harrison's Administration through the passage of vicious legislation several months before Grover Cleveland was elected President. What did the Republicans do to the ship of State? After President Cleveland, in 1885, turned over to President Harrison $100,000,000 in the Treasury, they dishonored her flag, they tore down the masts, they scuttled the ship, they bored holes in her sides, they took the Treasury, and then, when we won in the November election of 1892, they deserted the ship and turned it over to President Cleveland and said: 'Look and see what havoc the Democratic Party has caused.' [Wild enthusiasm.]

The Senator eulogized the Administrations of President Cleveland and Gov. Flower, and recounted the record of the Democratic Party in this State on the labor question, saying: "You workingmen of Newburg know how I have always stood on any question tending to advance the interests of labor." At this reference to his labor record as Governor, the audience cheered heartily.

Enthusiasm was manifested again when he mentioned the reason for his accepting the Gubernatorial nomination, and, when he said: "During this campaign, as I have in all previous ones, I rely for success upon the common people, and not upon the plutocrats and the expenditure of money: I have no wealth to distribute with a lavish hand, and I have no President of a rich railroad corporation to make a canvass of the State for me, delivering addresses from the platform of a palace car," the applause was almost deafening, and lasted for several minutes.

There were several thousand persons who were unable to gain admittance to the hall, and an overflow meeting was held in the Lander Street Rink, which was crowded to the doors. Senator Hill also addressed the overflow meeting, and local speakers addressed both meetings.

Senator Hill's reception throughout Orange County to-day equaled those that he has met with in any of the other sections of the State which he has visited above the Harlem River.

He will leave for New-York City early to-morrow morning, where he will spend a few hours at the headquarters of the Democratic State Committee, and will leave there at 1 o'clock for Schenectady, where he will speak to-morrow night. He will stop over at Albany to-morrow afternoon for about an hour.

PORT JERVIS, Oct. 31.—Gov. Hill addressed a Democratic mass meeting here this afternoon. He was received with great enthusiasm by the 2,000 persons who had managed to crowd into the Opera House. In opening his speech, he said:

"I need not assure you that it gives me great pleasure to again address the Democracy of this section of Orange. The Chairman has well said that Port Jervis has a warm place in my Democratic heart. I like it on account of its Democracy. It is one of those bright spots in the State which seldom deceives us as to t he size of its expected majorities.

"I addressed you last during the Presidential campaign. I think it was here two years ago that I said no man should consider himself a friend of mine who did not then support Cleveland and Stevenson. That was a year when we invoked the intelligence of the people and women. I am conducting a similar campaign this Fall.

"I am no better and no worse than the average Democrat in this State. [Prolonged cheering.] Reared in the Democratic Party from boyhood, I am attached to its principles and love its doctrines."

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Hill said: "Our good friend, the genial Chauncey M. Depew, is trying to imitate Mr. McKinley in making speeches from the rear platform of a train—my friend suggests that Mr. Depew was talking from the rear platform of a palace car. Mr. Depew cannot prevent the people of the State from regarding his tour as a huge joke.

"He addressed you this morning, telling you the Democratic party was responsible for the hard times and a reduction of wages. Mr. Depew, however, knows better than this, and you should not allow him to beguile you with his sophistries."

In closing, Mr. Hill spoke of his acceptance of the nomination, and said: "Come weal, come woe, sink or swim, I do not regret having accepted this nomination. We shall present a united front to the enemy, and a united party means victory."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Comedians at the Play.—James T. Powers and Mrs. Powers occupied a box at Daly's yesterday afternoon and enjoyed the fun and music of "A Gaiety Girl." Further down Broadway De Wolf Hopper and Edna Wallace Hopper applauded the acting of the Lilliputians at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. In the front row of the orchestra at this house sat Mrs. George Gould, formerly Edith Kingdon, accompanied by her three children, each with its governess. The little actors played chiefly for Mr. and Mrs. Hopper, to whose box their eyes turned continually. They remembered the pleasant entertainment given them at the professional matinée at the Broadway a few weeks ago, and the tall comedian, who was its central figure, was the chief attraction for them in the house.

—Irving Place Theatre.—"Der Weisse Hirsch" has proved so successful at the Irving Place Theatre that Director Conried has postponed the production of "Der Kleine Mann," announced for to-night, and "Der Weisse Hirsch" will be presented all this week. For the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Hans Sachs, which will be celebrated at this house next Monday night, the following artists have arranged to appear: Herr Anton Seidl and his orchestra of sixty musicians, the famous basso, Herr Emil Fischer; William Stephens, Paul Siegl, and Mmes. Ida Klein and Marie Maurer. Mr. Conried will present two plays, which were first produced in 1540, "Von der Lisabetha, eines Kaufherren Tochter" and "Der fahrende Schuler," both by Hans Sachs.

—Jefferson De Angelis to Star.—Jefferson De Angelis, the comedian of the Della Fox company, is the latest aspirant for honors as a star. When Mr. De Angelis was the second comedian of the McCaull company, De Wolf Hopper being the first, a project was set on foot to send him on the road as a star under M. C. Roth, now the manager of Miss Fox. This project fell through, and since that time Mr. De Angelis has made rapid strides upward in his profession. An excellent comedian, who might have been gratified had his ambition to star been gratified at that time, has since been developed, and now it is announced that Canary & Lederer will place him at the head of his own company next season.

—The Bostonians.—The season of the Bostonians in this city will begin at the Broadway Theatre Nov. 19 with the first production of Victor Herbert's new comic opera, "Ananias." In all probability Mr. Herbert will lead the orchestra himself on the opening night. During the season "Mexico," another new comic opera, will be produced, "Fatinitza" will be revived in a sumptuous manner, and the ever-popular "Robin Hood" will be given several performances.

—Sunday's Operatic Concert.—The vocal soloists to appear at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday night will be Mmes. Melba and Scalchi and Messrs. Mauguiere and Plancon. Gertrude Betz will play on the piano, and Anton Seidl and his grand orchestra will appear. The composers from whose works the selections will be made are Gounod, Wagner, Mozart, Auber, Berlios, Raff, Rossini, Donizetti, Lisst, Paderewski, Meyerbeer, and Tschaikowsky.

—Subscriptions for the Opera.—The subscription books for boxes and seats for the season of grand opera in Italian and French at the Metropolitan Opera House will close next Saturday. It is said at the offices of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau that the sale of boxes and seats up to this time is far in excess of what it was last year.

"The Cotton King."—The London Adelphi Theatre success, "The Cotton King," will be produced at the Academy of Music early in December for a run, under the management of W. A. Brady. It is now playing to the capacity of the Bowdoin Square Theatre, in Boston.

—Rehearsing "The Plunger."—Oliver Doud Byron is rehearsing "The Plunger," one of his old successes, at the Star Theatre. He is to begin his tour with this play next week.

New departure. Open day and night. Russian and Turkish baths. 18 Lafayette Place. Furnished apartments with bath privileges.—Adv.

WEDDING OF MISS MARY B. HOWELL.

Married to John W. Hull in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church.

The marriage of Miss Mary Brainard Howell to John William Hull of Tenafly, N. J., took place in Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church at high noon yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, rector of the church, officiating.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brainard Howell of 327 West Twenty-third Street.

The bridal party entered the church as the wedding march from "Lohengrin" was played.

Something of an innovation was introduced in the bridal procession. The ushers and bridesmaids walked up the aisle in pairs. First in the procession were Elias H. Sisson of Tenafly, N. J.; and Robert J. Fox of this city. Next came two bridesmaids, Miss Beulah A. Hull, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Alice A. Biglin of Bellport, L. I. James L. Robertson, Jr., of Bergen Point, N. J., and Howard Hasbrouck of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., followed them, and next came Miss Grace Damon Smith of Hartford, Conn., and Miss Edith Jackson of Bradford, Penn. Miss Mamie E. Biglin, daughter of Bernard Biglin of this city, followed the ushers and bridesmaids and preceded the bride, who was given away by her father, Brainard Howell.

The bridegroom and his best man, Frank A. Brastow of Staten Island, met the bridal party at the chancel.

The bride wore a becoming gown of white moire trimmed with chiffon and point lace, and carried lilies of the valley. Her veil was fastened with a handsome diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom.

The maid of honor wore yellow silk, with a trimming of satin ribbon. Her hat was of yellow velvet, with plumes of the same color. She carried white chrysanthemums tied with yellow ribbon. Gowns of white silk with yellow satin trimmings and white and yellow ribbon hats garlanded with chrysanthemums were the costumes of the bridesmaids.

A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 327 West Twenty-third Street.

Porter—Highet.

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, when Miss Carita Highet, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Highet, was married to Joseph Le Roy Porter. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's, officiated.

The bride was given away by her brother, Frank Highet. Gerald N. Stanton acted as best man, and the ushers were John P. Durfee, Jr., R. E. Carey, Robert R. Walbridge, and Charles W. Hall. The maid of honor was the bridegroom's niece, Miss Irene B. Robinson.

The bells of St. Andrew's chimed the bridal chorus and wedding march, and Mr. Randall, organist of the church, rendered the organ music.

The reception, which was given after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, from 8 until 11 o'clock, was attended by a large number of guests, 700 invitations having been sent out.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brewster Highet, Mr. and Mrs. David P. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Boudinet Servoss, Miss Servoss, Mrs. J. E. Welton of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Peck, Mrs. E. M. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Gilpet, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Raynor, Miss Stewart, Benjamin Mills, Judson Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pearsons, Mr. and Mrs. John Pearce, Miss Pearce, Mr. Schenck, Hylan Porter, Miss Mabel Salter, William Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rolston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Colwell, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George R. Van De Water, William Carney, Clarence Carney, James D. Shipman, Lester Shipman, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Harsha, Miss Robinson, Harvey Porter Robinson, Miss Lou Chamberlain, and William R. Roberts.

Slayback—Tefft.

An interesting wedding took place at 8 o'clock last evening, when Miss Jessie A. Tefft was married to Henry B. Slayback at her home, 22 East Sixty-fourth Street. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Tefft, and Mr. Slayback is a son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Slayback of 416 Madison Avenue.

The ceremony, which took place in the rear drawing room, was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. Two lines of posts, composed of flowers and supporting a roof of white silk, formed an aisle from the hallway to the altar erected between the rear windows. The floor of this aisle was strewn with quantities of red roses, over which the bridal procession passed. Rarely has any house in town been more profusely decorated with flowers of all kinds, and especially roses, of which there were thousands. Thomas Young received blanche order for flowers from the bride's father. The back and front parlors were decorated entirely in white.

Miss Edna Tefft acted as maid of honor, while the bridesmaids were Miss Charlotte Collins, Miss Elizabeth Clark, Miss Gretchen Tefft, and Miss Anna Lockwood. The bride and bridesmaids carried large bunches of lilies of the valley, tied with scarfs of French chiffon.

The best man was Walter Edsall, and those who acted as ushers were William Slayback, Martin Tackaberry, Edward Slayback, and Frederick Hebbard.

The bride received after the ceremony in the front drawing room. American Beauty roses transformed the dining room into a fairy-like bower, where an elaborate supper was served.

Davis—Thompson.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The marriage of Miss Mattie Thompson of Kentucky and Mr. William Leonard Davis took place at noon to-day at the residence of Secretary Carlisle. In the front drawing room the walls and ceiling were covered with white mull, laid in plaits and sprayed with plumose and asparagus. The mantel and fireplace were banked with ferns, and over the top of the mirror a broad white moire ribbon was twisted among the greenery, ending at one corner in a true-lovers' knot. The bay window was massed with ferns, and in the centre was a mirror bearing the monogram of the bride and groom in lilies of the valley and violets. Curtains of asparagus were looped back with white chrysanthemums, and over the white prie-dieu hung five bells of different sizes of white carnations with tongues of violets. The doorways were hung with portières of the same graceful vines. Chrysanthemums abounded in the middle room and dining room were decorated with laurel, palms, and crimson roses.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Mackey-Smith, rector of St. John's Church. There were no attendants, and the bride was given away by her father. The handsome bride wore a Worth gown of white satin, with a full, long train, with high bodice, trimmed with Venetian point. The skirt was plain, except for a bunch of orange blossoms on each side the front just above the hem. The tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. A diamond crescent, the gift of the groom, was the only jewelry worn. A large reception followed the ceremony, which was attended by a number of prominent people. Among the guests were all the members of the Cabinet, except the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Worthington Davis, the groom's mother; Miss Clara Davis and Mrs. Pulitzer of New-York, his sisters; Mr. Garnett Thompson, brother of the bride; Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, and Capt. and Mrs. Hall. The presents were not shown.

Henshaw—Gade.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—St. John's Memorial Chapel, in Cambridge, was the scene of a notable wedding last evening. The bridegroom was John Oliver Henshaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Henshaw of Craigie Street, Cambridge. The bride, Miss Anna Rebecca Gade, who has a large acquaintance in musical circles, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard Gade of Norway. The Gade family is one of the oldest and most prominent in that country. The bride, during the last few years, has passed much time with her grandmother, Mrs. Allyn of 5 Berkeley Street, Cambridge.

Bishop William Lawrence officiated at the ceremonies. The bride was given away at the altar by her mother. She was attired in a Parisian gown of white satin, and carried pink roses. The guests were seated by Messrs. Herman and John Gade of Norway, brothers of the bride; Richard Fuller of Boston, George Dean, Frank Bigelow, John Hall, Robert Melledge, Albert Thorndike, and Walter Woodruff of Cambridge. A reception was held from 8 to 10 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Allyn.

Happy people are those that save money by buying Furniture of FLINT CO., 48 West 23d St. —Adv.

A LETTER MR. FOSTER WROTE

EVIDENCE ABOUT THE PANIC THAT STANDS ON THE RECORD.

**Harrison's Secretary of the Treasury Issues a "Rush" Order for Plates for Bonds—Wished to

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, smart young girl in a private family as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing to assist with waiting or washing; good reference. J. M. J., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Welsh girl as chambermaid in a private family; best of reference from last employer in the city. Answer, two days, J. W., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman in private family; willing and obliging; three years' city reference from last employer; city or country. J. B., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman; willing and obliging; understands her duties and has three years' city reference from last employer; city or country. J. B., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; can assist with waiting; in private family; two years' personal reference. M. J., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and seamstress; would wait on a lady; best city reference; no objection to the country. Call, two days, 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady sailing for Europe on Nov. 3 desires to procure a place for a chambermaid, whom she can strongly recommend. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, 54 West 39th St., between 9 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to assist with chamberwork and waiting; smart and willing; private family; first-class city reference. 227 East 45th St., one flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; would be willing to assist with waiting; will be disengaged on Monday, Nov. 5. Call, to-day, at present employer's, 49 East 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; assist with waiting; in private family; two years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. M. R., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; Swedish girl; experienced and well recommended; neat, smart, and obliging; good city references. Address Swanson, care of Mallerberg, 318 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; understands waiting on a lady; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in small family. Can be seen after 12 o'clock Thursday, 1,627 Broadway, one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid in private family; the best of reference. B. O., Box 125 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl, to do chamber work and waiting; assist washing; good city references. 228 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and to do plain sewing; willing to wait on a lady; best city reference. E. S., 104 West 125th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent Swedish girl as chambermaid or seamstress in private family. Last employer's, 22 East 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly reliable girl as chambermaid or nurse; excellent seamstress; best city references. 139 West 60th St., Heffernan's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and seamstress; assist with children; by day or month. J. C. M., 201 East 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a capable young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Call, two days, at 2 West 56th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; best city reference. D. R., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and wait on lady or help where necessary; best city reference. 37 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress or do chamberwork alone; four years' reference. 842 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress; good reference; Protestant. E. J., 780 8th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid, waitress, or parlormaid; good city references. 205 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl as chambermaid; would do chamberwork and waiting, no objection to a flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city reference. 221 Lexington Av.; ring Nilson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEWING.—By a respectable girl; will assist with other work if necessary; Protestant; city or country reference. Permanent, Box 364 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a private family as chambermaid; is thoroughly competent; has many years' reference. K. C., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. M. Box 312 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; with private family; city reference. 409 West 35th St., Queeney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress, with the best of reference. K. Walton, 878 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid and laundress; city reference. 165 West 25th St.; ring Gallagher's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and do PLAIN SEWING.—By young girl; private family; or assist in waiting; two years' city reference from last place. M. R., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in a small private family; personal city references. Apply, for two days, at 134 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference. K. G., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person as chambermaid; no objection to go to the country; best city reference. Call, for two days, at 184 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small, plain family; city reference. R. M. G., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A young girl will do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and waiting in small family; object reference; no cards. N. B., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Danish girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; well recommended. 123 Charles St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS; private family preferred; reference from present employer. 62 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid; excellent reference. 836 West 42d St.; Elliott's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—Best city references. 208 East 44th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID and would do fine washing in private family; best references. 123 Charles St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady desires a situation for her chambermaid and seamstress, whom she can recommend. 129 East 34th St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with laundry-work; city reference. 420 West 55th St.; ring three times.

Cooks.

COOK.—By good, reliable cook; wages, $30 per month; best city reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 30 East 37th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40. X., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as excellent family cook; eight years' city reference. N. M., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook in private family; good city reference. K. C., 844 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. C., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; private family; best references. 163 East 39th St.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; best city reference. Marcella, 210 East 63d St.

COOK.—By excellent family cook; willing to assist with washing; city or country. 306 East 65th St., present employer.

COOK.—By good cook; would assist with washing; six years' city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By good family cook; city or country; best city reference. D., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; lady can be seen. Call, from 10 until 2, at 247 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good plain cook in a private family. Call at present employer's, 8 East 35th St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent North of Ireland Protestant; three years' references; city or country. 13 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; good city references. E. B., 136 West 38d St., Bell 9.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; understands her business in all branches; good manager; willing to do marketing, attend bill of fare, if desired; ten years' best city references. J. W., care Mrs. Marks, 235 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; makes all kinds of soups, entrées, desserts; serves lunches, dinners; puff pastry; can take full charge of kitchen; personal references; wages, $30. M. C., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together or separate; one as good cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. 243 West 35th St.

COOK.—As good cook; thoroughly understands her business; soup, meats, game, fish, desserts; good bread and biscuit maker; good city and country references. 209 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family or boarding house or as cook and laundress in small family; highest references; twelve months in last place; wages, $15. Cook, 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant as cook; good bread and biscuit maker; understands all soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; best reference. Mrs. L. Boyd, 331 East 43d St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By respectable woman as plain cook in small private family; wash and iron; best three years' city reference; last employer seen. Can be seen, all week, 165 East 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in a private American family; understands all kinds of cooking; four years' city reference from last place. 236 East 33d St., Reilly's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly competent to do all kinds of family cooking; five years' city reference from last employer. Dormer, 490 West 57th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together or separate; one as good cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; in private family. 243 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches of French and English cooking; city or country; four years' city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a young German as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; can be highly recommended by her present employer. 433 5th Av.

COOK.—By respectable North German as thoroughly competent cook in private American family; best city reference; will go short distance in country, if required. 877 6th Av., fourth flat.

COOK.—Fully understands European and American dishes; is open for an engagement with a first-class family, where a kitchenmaid is employed; references unexceptionable. 66 East 49th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; is a good baker; would assist with washing; has the best of city reference from her last place. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—First-class; by a Swedish woman in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; very best of city references; wages, $40. Cook, care of Lundmark, 135 East 31st St.

COOK.—By respectable young woman cook; understands all kinds of soup, meats, pastry, and desserts; excellent baker, &c.; best city references. 241 East 35th St.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly competent; in private family; first-class city references; no objection to plain washing. Box 125, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a middle-aged woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with washing; willing and obliging; best city reference. 234 West 20th St.

COOK, &c.—By young Scotch woman; good cook and laundress; no objections to large family; references. 229 West 27th St.; two flights.

COOK.—First-class; by a Swedish woman in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; very best of city references. Cook, care of Lundmark, 135 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all its branches. Can be seen at present employer's, 11 West 51st St.

COOK, WASHER and IRONER.—By young woman, or to do housework; four years' city reference. Apply at 273 West 47th St., corner 8th Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds of dessert; good baker; city reference; last employer seen. 136 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook and baker; permanent place; last employer gave up housekeeping; best references. M. Manning, 702 East 9th St.; all week.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; moderate wages; private family; city references. 940 6th Av., near 53d St.; ring third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook; assist with washing; city or country; six years' reference. B. A., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman to cook by the day; $1.50; best city reference; excellent cleaner. 128 West 31st St.; ring Bell 1.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, entrées, jellies, creams, game, and breads; best city reference. D. E., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young German girl in small private family as plain cook or general housework in flat; best city reference. 877 6th Av., fourth flat.

COOK.—First-class; by young Englishwoman; best city reference; wages, $30 to $35; lady can be seen. L. D., 187 9th St., Jersey City.

COOK.—As first-class French cook in private family; competent in all branches; with or without kitchenmaid; best city reference. E., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook; all kinds of cooking; equal to a man; best reference; city or country. E. S., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; wages, $35; best city reference. C. D., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; understands all kinds of soups, entrées, and desserts; good reference from last employer. 301 East 28th St., care of Dyck.

COOK.—French; age, 26; strong and willing; understands soups, entrées, game, &c.; speaks a little English; wages, $25. B. R., Box 169, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as good plain cook; wash and iron; willing and obliging; can be well recommended from her last employer; no cards. 494 9th Av.

COOK.—By an experienced, capable woman; first-class manager; superior cook; large concern preferred; unexceptionable references. Cuisine, 950 East 161st St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as first-class cook in small private family; best city reference; wages, $25 to $30. L. J., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable French girl as cook in small private family; speaks French, German, English; best of references. J. Berger, 282 West 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook and baker; understands meats, soups, desserts; would do a little coarse washing; good city reference. 146 East 43d St.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good cook in a private family; entrées, desserts; excellent baker; best city references. 323 West 27th St., Flynn's.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; wages, $25; leaves on account of employer leaving the city. 104 West 80th St., present employer's, Thursday.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in a small American family; good references. 407 West 50th St., Mackies's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; experienced in all kinds of cooking and baking; best references. M., care of Mrs. Lundstrom, 667 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references, also from present employer. L., 23 North Washington Square.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook. Call or address, present employer's, 77 First Place, Brooklyn.

COOK.—By young German woman as excellent cook; best reference from last employer, who can be seen. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; fully competent; best city references. 915 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; best of city references. E. F., 833 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city references. 153 East 29th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best reference; private family. 307 East 35th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class French Protestant cook; first-class reference. V. Robins, 590 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and laundress; best city reference. 240 East 24th St.

COOK.—By a good German cook; private family. 222 East 56th St., one flight up.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Young woman by day or week; is first-class cook and laundress, or house cleaner; best city reference. 206 East 33d St.; Reilly's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a German woman, experienced cleaner, to go out by the day; knows every branch; best city references. E., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman by day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference from present employer. M. C., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or week; can do all kinds of fine washing, ironing, and gentlemen's shirts and collars; can give every day; references if required. M. G., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman; good cook; excellent laundress; best city reference. K. T., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or week; reference. M. G., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress to go by day in private family; best references. 229 East 45th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A girl who understands dressmaking, makes buttonholes on the machines, neat family sewer, wishes work by day or week; references. Sewing, Box 119 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; highly recommended; by day; private families; perfect fitter; make arrangements of dress equal to new; $2 per day. French Dressmaker, 228 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; highly recommended; by day; private families; perfect fitter; arrangements of dress equal to new; $2 per day. French Dressmaker, 223 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER. — First-class dressmaker; misses' and children's a specialty; late of Mme. Thurn's, 5th Av.; riding habits and dancing dresses; $2 a day. Mrs. Williams, 242 East 39th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day; can cut and fit; make over; terms, $1.50, city references. S. C., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By stylish dressmaker; makes suits from $3 upward; home or out by the day; first-class work guaranteed. 802 6th Av.

DRESSMAKING.—Fashionable and stylish dressmaking; suits made from $5; fits guaranteed. Miriam Rober, 157 West 16th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young foreign lady of education as governess or companion, either visiting or resident, in refined family; excellent linguist; French, German, English branches; music; drawing; would travel; highest references. L. S., 1,267 Broadway, Room 13.

GOVERNESS.—By French visiting governess; engagements for morning or afternoon hours. Mademoiselle, 122 Park Av., Box 3.

GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly educated in French and Spanish; desires to teach children during morning hours; best personal references. Mme. Rouquier, 26 West 32d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — By educated, experienced North German (from Hanover) in American family; teach German; best references. S. M., care of Schussler, 343 3d Av., between 25th and 26th Sts.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young Hanoverian for growing children; several years' city reference. Call or address, Wednesday, from 10 until 3 o'clock, at 15 East 54th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young Hanoverian for growing children; several years' city references. Call at 15 East 54th St., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—To take entire charge of one child; by an educated French person, speaking English and Spanish. Mlle., 1,002 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable middle-aged person as working housekeeper to take charge of down-stairs work; do cooking in small American family; will do coarse washing; wages, $16; reference. 234 East 47th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young Austrian lady as housekeeper; understands catering and managing servants, first-class city references. Call at 66 Lexington Av., between 10 and 12 or 3 and 5.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American woman; no children; references, taking care property; will take care house for her rent. Reliable People, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK or CARE of CHILDREN.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, for general housework or to take care of growing children and assist with chamberwork. 306 West 41st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or plain cooking, washing, and ironing in small private family; willing and obliging. 145 Amsterdam Av., Kenny's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl, to do light housework and wait on table. 235 East 59th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, as general houseworker; willing to be taught. 896 3d Av., Loftus's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do general housework; can furnish best reference. 301 East 81st St.; ring three times.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, to do general housework; small private family; 156 East 88th St., Ambrose's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, not long in the country, to do light housework; city or country. 247 West 29th St., third floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework. 468 West 47th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do housework. 468 West 47th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a neat, strong young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; willing and obliging; reference. A. F., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid; perfect hairdresser, seamstress, packer, and experienced traveler; speaks different languages; also for growing children. M. Engler, care of Mrs. Melville, Hotel Empire, Boulevard and West 63d St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Good hairdresser, dressmaker, and can take charge of lady's wardrobe; three years' best city references. J. P., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By well-educated Swedish girl; respectable, and experienced as lady's maid, hairdresser and seamstress; city reference. 245 East 45th St., first floor. Johnson.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; competent in her duties; hairdressing, sewing, packing; take charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class city references. E. S., 140 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant American woman as lady's maid and seamstress, to wait on elderly person; first-class reference. 210 East 15th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser and seamstress; experienced traveler; best city reference. M., 59 West 39th St., Times Agency.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French girl as lady's maid; very good seamstress; best city references. M. A., 224 West 33d St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; excellent hairdresser and dressmaker; experienced and accustomed to travel; first-class city references E. B., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French lady's maid; good seamstress and packer; competent in all maid's duties; city reference. M. L., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a respectable Frenchwoman; good seamstress and hairdresser; willing and obliging; three years' best city reference. French Maid, 360 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; in private family; best references. A. Griger, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent in all her duties; best city reference. M. D., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; in private family; best references. A. Siger, 468 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID or COMPANION.—Thorough; good reference; English; just arrived. E. H., 207 East 39th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS or INVALID Nurse.—Highest reference; willing to travel. 158 East 34th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid. 511 5th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced North German Protestant in fine private family; excellent in all kinds of sewing; best city reference. Call or address Rev. Voegellus, 226 East 39th St.

MAID.—By experienced German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best references. N. Y.; care of Shussier, 343 3d Av., between 25th and 26th Sts.

MAID.—By thoroughly-experienced French maid; competent in all duties; good reference. M. L., 159 East 47th St.

MAID.—By a French girl; best city references; very good seamstress; does not speak English. Paulus, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a French maid to a lady or young ladies; seven years' first-class city references. V. P., 139 West 28th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; has best city reference. 64 West 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and chambermaid in small private family. Call at present employer's, 113 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent Swedish girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. Clara, 821 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do some chamberwork; in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress in a private family. Call at present employer's, 8 East 35th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; four years' city reference; no cards. 26 West 29th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a lady, a position for a laundress to go out by the day; woman thoroughly to be recommended; apply for three days, between 10 and 12 o'clock. Annie Donohue, 25 East 79th St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady sailing for Europe on Nov. 3 desires to procure a place for her laundress, whom she can strongly recommend. Apply, Tuesday and Wednesday, 54 West 39th St., between 9 and 12.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; long and best city reference from last place. 104 East 88th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable North or Ireland girl; first-class shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; willing to assist in some other work; good city reference. 155 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in a private family; city or country. 405 West 54th St., Miss O'Connor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish woman as first-class laundress; best city reference; no cards. 309 East 38th St., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—As first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 13 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; five years' reference. Call 6 West 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress in private family; will assist with chamberwork; city reference. 323 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes place for her laundress, whom she can highly recommend. 31 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. N. F., 159 East 47th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl; lately landed; speaks no English; in private family. Mrs. H. Parson, 747 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; over seven years' city reference. M. O., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; city reference; can be seen. 13 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress; no objection to chamberwork; best city reference. 64 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; four years' city reference from last place. 35 West 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swede; long experience; very best of references; in the city. C., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; best city reference. 259 West 55th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced and trustworthy nurse; competent to take entire charge of baby or grown children; highest reference; wages, $20. 904 6th Av., near 51st St., third bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent nurse for infant; good sewer; four years' personal reference; unexcelled. Call, between 10 and 12, at 222 West 67th St.; ring three times.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By an experienced person as infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up baby on the bottle; personal city reference from last place. M. Clancy, 36 Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—By young American girl as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine hand sewing on children's clothing or ladies' underwear; also good plain sewer; can take full charge of baby or grown children; best reference; nice American family preferred. L. C., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young woman as competent child's nurse; understands her business thoroughly; willing to assist with any other duties that may be required; seven years in last place. 142 West 52d St.; ring third bell.

NURSE. — By experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent, first-class nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference; wages, $25. M. B., care Mrs. Smyth, 157 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By refined North German (from Hanover) position to growing children or young ladies in American family; best references. N. N., care of Schussler, 343 3d Av., near 26th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent, trustworthy, reliable person to take entire charge of infant from birth or growing children and do plain sewing; best city references. 225 East 62d St.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestnat woman, just landed, to care for a baby or an invalid lady; would assist with chamberwork; can show good reference. 559 West 45th St.

NURSE.—By refined nurse to care for lady afflicted with nervous prostration or insanity; two and a half years' experience; is of good character. G. B., 243 West 125th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl; speaks German; does not speak English; very good seamstress; best city references. Adrienne, 230 East 40th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a competent person to invalid or elderly lady; willing to make herself useful; best reference. 9 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By French nurse, 35 years, in private family as nurse for young baby and sewing; best city references. M. P., 311 7th Av.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; do plain sewing; willing and obliging; personal reference. J. M., Box 232 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, Protestant, to take care of children or do chamberwork; good recommendation. Mr. B., 688 6th Av.; ring top floor.

NURSE.—By respectable German girl; competent to care for children; willing to travel; best references; city or country. Call, between 10 and 12 A. M., at 68 West 68th St.

NURSE.—By competent young woman as nurse to infant or small children; experienced to take entire charge; can sew; city or country; best references. 347 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as infant's nurse; can bottle feed; best city reference. 416 West 47th St., care Miss Butler.

NURSE.—By an educated French Protestant as superior nurse; children over six; out of town preferred; best references. 12 B., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable young girl to take care of children and do plain sewing. Donnally, 448 West 64th St., third floor, front.

NURSE, &c.—By a young Protestant German girl, lately landed, as nurse or chambermaid and to do plain sewing. S. B., care of Mrs. Ch. Braun, 431 West 35th St.

NURSE.—By Protestant; experienced and reliable; to take care of infant or young children; good city reference; city or country. 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

NURSE.—By competent girl as nurse to children; one year's best city references. Call, two days, at 162 East 66th St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant nurse for young children; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By Scotch person as nurse; city or country; good references. H. B., care Mrs. Tolmin, 139 East 30th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist in other duties; three years' best city reference. Nurse, 124 East 41st St.

NURSE.—Experienced; is capable of taking entire charge of infant; good reference. 413 Lexington Av., 43d St., second flat.

NURSE.—By a young woman, with many years' experience; personal reference. J. E., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant as parlormaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to country. English, care Mrs. J. Lalor, 167 East 37th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person; understands dressmaking, altering, making over, and children's clothes; wait on lady; salary moderate; references. M., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; go out by the day or take a situation in a private family as seamstress, with other work; best reference. 135 West 60th St.; ring Webster's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young woman as seamstress in first-class family; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; reference. 405 West 46th St.; ring three times.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl in a private family as seamstress; good dressmaker; or would assist with chamberwork. D. Carroll, 140 West 62d St., one flight, front.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By competent seamstress; care for grown child or do chamberwork; personal city reference. Clifford, 844 7th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes position for a seamstress. Present employer can be seen at 17 West 16th St.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl who can cut and fit; reference. Dressmaker, 201 Lexington Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good seamstress and maid; understands dressmaking; good reference. 872 2d Av.

SEWING and CHAMBERWORK.—By a girl who can cut and fit; reference. N. O. M., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads and wines; leaving on account of family going to Europe; 18 months' reference; present employer can be seen. Call 215 East 36th St., between 3d and 2d Avs.

WAITRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; understands carving, salads, wines, cakes, glass, and silver; best city reference. 557 West 129th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in small private family; can take a man's place; has five years' best city reference from last employer. M. H., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; understands salads, wines, and care silver; good city reference; wages, $20. M. F., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress in small private family; can take a man's place; five years' best city reference from last employer. 259 East 48th St., care Lyons.

WAITRESS, &c.—COOK.—By two sisters, North of Ireland Protestants, together; one as waitress and assist with chamberwork; other as excellent cook; best city references. L., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent waitress; understands carving, wines, and silver; willing and obliging; best New-York City reference. 445 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; can carve; serve wines; makes good salads; good city references. 210 East 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress and assist with chamberwork; good city reference. S. A. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; can take a butler's place; understands carving, wines, and salads; has best city reference. M. B., 250 West 39th St.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress; thoroughly understands her business; disengaged Thursday, 10 o'clock. Call, Wednesday, at 3 West 37th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By competent woman in small private family; understands her business thoroughly; good city reference; present employer can be seen. T., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; good city reference. S. A. B., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant young woman in private family; assist with chamberwork; good city references. M. K., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best personal reference. 820 3d Av.; ring Porter's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a capable young girl as waitress in a private family. Call, two days, at 2 West 56th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as first-class waitress or chambermaid in private family; city reference. 134 West 19th St.

WAITRESS.—By respectable young Swedish girl as first-class waitress; best city references. 153 East 29th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class Scotch Protestant; best personal city reference; wages, $20. M. D., 240 West 33d St.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl a place as experienced waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, 8 East 80th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman; best city reference. 109 West 60th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly-experienced Englishwoman; city or country. A. H., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman, fine washing from hotel or family to do at home; best reference. Mrs. Murphy, 360 West 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY DESIRES TO FIND PLACE FOR her groom, whom she can highly recommend. Call at present employer's, 48 West 22d St., after 12.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—By trusty young girl, to take charge of growing children. Mary Martin, 205 East 63d St.

MATRON.—By a lady possessing executive ability, with unexceptionable references, as hose mother in an institution or family. House Mother, 1,242 Broadway

MILLINER.—First-class private milliner; more customers by the day; best city references. Milliner, 350 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; work at home; will go out for dictations. J. H., 650 3d Av., Times Agency.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young man; speaks French, German, and English, understands his business, in private family, as butler or waiter; city or country; good city references. Francis, 234 West 16th St., care Gibson.

BUTLER—COOK.—By competent French couple; together or separately; city or country; man as first-class butler; wife as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, pastry, &c. Can be seen, from 10 to 12 or 2 to 5, at present employer's, 6 East 9th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; ten years in New-York; with private family; good city and country references; wages, $45. Address, three days, G. F., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife as butler and valet and first-class cook or housekeeper; have lived in first-class families in London; ages 32 and 35. Olivieri, 158 West 16th St.

BUTLER.—English; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly honest, sober, and industrious; best written and personal references. W., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, or SECOND MAN.—In private family; by thoroughly competent and reliable young man; first-class city references. J. S., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; age 32; thoroughly competent as butler and valet; personal city references. A., 230 East 40th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent young Englishman; civil, good-tempered, sober, and obliging; personal city references as to capability. W. R., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Speaks French, English; single; 30; understands his business; willing, obliging, useful, &c.; first-class personal city references. Foy, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By respectable Frenchman; understands his business; willing and obliging; seven years' good reference from last place. C. Morel, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class single butler in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class city recommendation. 143 East 52d St.

BUTLER.—By a steady, sober Frenchman; competent in all his duties; willing, obliging; good references. H., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent young Englishman; civil, good tempered, sober, and obliging; personal city references as to capability. W. R., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man, 23, in private family as butler and do general work; best city references. W. C., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman; thoroughly understands his business; best city references; at present employer's, 21 West 56th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, experienced Frenchman; single; speaks English; age, 32; sober, willing; understands his duties; two years' personal city references. Piednoel, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER.—By a competent young man as first-class butler in a private family; city or country; first-class reference; present employer can be seen. W. H. M.,

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—Supreme Court of the United States, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1894. Present: The Chief Justice and Justices Field, Harlan, Gray, Brewer, Brown, Shiras, and White.

No. 729—The Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al., appellants, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, and

No. 832—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, appellant, vs. The Cincinnati, New-Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company et al.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Maxwell for the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

No. 7, Original—The State of California, complainant, vs. Southern Pacific Company.—Motion that counsel for the City of Oakland be granted leave to take part in the oral argument of this case submitted by James Lowndes in behalf of counsel.

No. 45—Frederick Wehrman, appellant, vs. T. B. Conklin et al.—Argued by Charles A. Clark for the appellant and by Ernest C. Herrick for the appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Thursday, Nov. 1, will be as follows: Nos. 47, (and 48,) 49, (and 50 and 51,) 53, 54, 55, 57, 673, 59, (and 63,) 60, 61.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—The following cases were argued to-day in the Court of Appeals:

Etta L. Alexander, appellant, vs. Rochester City and Brighton Railroad Company.—Argued by P. Chamberlain, Jr., for appellant, Theodore Bacon for respondent.

Patrick Donovan vs. Thomas Sheridan and another, appellants.—On motion of John Brooks Leavitt of counsel for plaintiff, judgment affirmed, with costs.

Walter S. Lyon et al. vs. Van V. Morgan et al., Impleaded, &c., appellants.—Submitted.

People, &c., ex rel. Patrick Ready vs. Mayor and Common Council of the City of Syracuse, appellants.—Argued by Charles E. Ide for appellants; T. E. Hancock for respondent.

The day calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 585, 587, 590, 592, 515, 511, 570, 595.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 577, 578.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—No day calendar.

Wills for Probate.—Marie L. Lawrence, Mary L. Jones, Mary Miller, at 10:30 A. M. Michael Connell, Caroline Dater, George D. Hastings, Susan Sturges, Isaac Levy, at 2 P. M.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.

No. 982—Will of Nicholas Seagrist, at 10:30 A. M. No. 978—Will of Mary A. Buchan, at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—No. 29—Watson vs. Watson. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Motions.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Benedict—Charles E. Lydecker. Matter of Boscobel and Marcher Avenue—Francis C. Barlow, Brown vs. Sheehy—Charles A. Hess. Lublin vs. Jacobson—Nelson L. Cannon, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Buckbee—Charles B. Page. Berliner vs. Brown—C. Elliott Minor.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Farden vs. Brady—Henry W. Eaton. Townshend vs. Lawrence—Henry W. Johnson. Cromwell vs. Cromwell—August C. Nanz.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Yette Hirschbein vs. Adolph Zeiger—Edwin F. Stern, Edgar M. Cullen vs. William F. Shirley—John W. Hesse.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—John W. Van Cleve vs. Van Cleve-Andrews Publishing Company—John R. Andrews.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Hannah Wallach vs. Bella Worms—Emil Zimmerman. Jacob Wick vs. William Wick—Emil Zimmerman.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P.M.
Sun rises...6:30	Sun sets...4:57	Moon sets...7:23	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:48	10:28	3:54	4:18
Governors Island	10:14	10:52	4:12	4:36
Hell Gate	12:07	12:36	5:40	6:18

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Mar, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, NOV. 2.		
Grecian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, NOV. 3.		
Anchoria, Glasgow	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Alvena, Port Limon	10:00 A. M.	.....
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Elbe, Bremen	.....	9:00 A. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
George W. Clyde, Cape Haiti	1:00 P. M.	.....
Knickerbocker, New-Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lucania, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Moravia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Halifax	10:30 A. M.	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Zaandam, Amsterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) Nov. 1.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Alvena, Jamaica, Oct. 24; Burgundia, Gibraltar, Oct. 15; Dania, Havre, Oct. 24; El Norte, New-Orleans, Oct. 23; Finance, Colon, Oct. 24; Grecian, Glasgow, Oct. 19; Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 29; Lahn, Bremen, Oct. 23; Manitoba, London, Oct. 20; Marathon, Gibraltar, Oct. 15; Neckar, Naples, Oct. 15; Pocahontas, Glasgow, Oct. 19; Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Sicilia, Gibraltar, Oct. 14.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.—Columbia, Hamburg, Oct. 25; Germanic, Liverpool, Oct. 24; Paris, Southampton, Oct. 27; Santiago, Nassau, Oct. 30.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.—Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 27; Francisco, Hull, Oct. 20; La Bourgogne, Havre, Oct. 27; Oevenum, 14; Scotia, Gibraltar, Oct. 18; Principia, Dundee, Oct. 20; Sorrento, Hamburg, Oct. 19.

MONDAY, Nov. 4.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 24; Aral, London, Oct. 19; Fulda, Genoa, Oct. 25; Mohawk, London, Oct. 24; Mordican, Swansea, Oct. 20; Spain, London, Oct. 19.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

SS Lizzie Henderron., Willetts, Philadelphia, with mdse to J. C. Roberts.

SS Bratten, (Nor.,) Uckermann, Gonaives 7¼ days, with logwood to J. W. Wilson & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Longships, (Br.,) Wayte, Sourabaya Aug. 17, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Planet Venus, (new, 2,378 tons,) (Br.,) Kelly, Greenock Oct. 17, in ballast to Balfour, Williamson & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2. A. M.

SS Saratoga, Noyce, Tampico Oct. 22, via Havana, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:50 A. M.

SS F. W. Brune, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse to H. J. Foster.

SS Berks, Philadelphia.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Skjodt, Copenhagen Oct. 16, via Christiansand, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Excelsior, Byrne, New-Orleans Oct. 26, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Dulac, Marseilles Oct. 2, via Naples, with mdse and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Dorian, (Br.,) Bormpohl, Montego Bay Oct. 22, via Hope Bay, with mdse to James E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Akaba, (Br.,) Carter, Hamburg Oct. 16, via Shields, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., W, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Columbia, for Colon; El Mar, for New-Orleans; Croft, for Leith and Dundee; Westernland, for Antwerp; Majestic, for Liverpool; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; City of Washington, for Havana and Mexican ports; Yemassee, for Jacksonville; City of Augusta, for Savannah; New-York, for Southampton; Tennasserim, for Aden, &c.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Nov. 20, 1894, the high-order light, Twin River Light Station, west side of Lake Michigan, will be established, with change of characteristics, at a height of 111 feet above the mean level of the lake, in the tower recently erected immediately in the rear of and to the westward of the keeper's dwelling. During the three or four nights preceding the exhibition of the light from the new structure the light will be extinguished, and there will be exhibited as a substitute from the watchroom gallery of the old tower a fixed white lens-lantern light, forced to its greatest brilliancy. The new tower is an octagonal, pyramidal iron skeleton, inclosing a stair cylinder, and surmounted by a service room, watchroom, and lantern. The structure is white, excepting the lantern, which is black. The lantern, watchroom, and gallery of the old tower will be taken down immediately, and the remaining portion will be reduced to a lower level as soon as practicable after the establishment of the light in the new structure. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 58, No. 1,387, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 90.

Spoken.

Bark Aurelia, (Ital.,) Capt. Gazzolo, from Calais Oct. 8 for New-York, was spoken Oct. 18 in lat. 42 N, long. 29 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinckiage, from Nieuwe Waterweg for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight yesterday.

SS Bake Standard, (Br.,) Capt. Browne, from New-York Oct. 16 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bosquet, from New-York Oct. 20 for London, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York Oct. 20 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) Capt. Schaefer, from New-York Oct. 17 for Dover, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Slavonia, (Ger.,) Capt. Russ, sld. from Stettin for New-York Oct. 27.

SS Bellenden, (Br.,) sld. from Santos for New-York yesterday.

SS Bergenseren, (Nor.,) Capt. Mortensen, from New-York Oct. 1, arr. at Dantsic Oct. 27.

SS Gellert, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York Oct. 18, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at London to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from New-York Oct. 13, arr. at Gothenburg to-day.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York Oct. 11, via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New-York Oct. 13, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

HAMBURG, Oct. 31.—SS Gellert, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York, arr. here at 11 A. M. to-day.

HAVRE, Oct. 31.—SS Suevia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reuter, from Hamburg, sld. for New-York to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 31.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Jungst, from Bremen, sld. for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 31.—SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vander Zee, sld. for New-York at 3 P. M. to-day.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New-York, arr. here at 1 P. M. to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31.

BEEVES—Receipts, 79 cars, or 1,258 head; 27 cars consigned direct to exporters and home slaughterers, and 48 cars for the market; making, with the stock already in the yards, 62 cars for sale. Trade was slow and dragging from the beginning to finish, and the storm, coupled with reports of a heavy run in Chicago, caused a still further slight decline in common to fair steers of 10c 100 lb, with 15 cars to carry over; rough stuff was generally rated steady; about 285 head of cattle were bought for export alive; rangers sold at $3.50 100 lb; common to good native steers at $3.85@$5.05; about a carload of choice Ohio and Indiana steers at $5.35@$5.40; oxen and stags at $1.80@$3.90; bulls at $2@$3; cows at $1.15@$2, and by the head at $7@$16 each; heifers at $3@$3.50. City-dressed beef sides slow and weak at 6@9c lb for common to choice native carcasses, extra quality at 8½@9½c, and range and Texas beef dull at 5½@6¼c. Latest cable advices quote refrigerated beef steady at 7@9c lb, and American live cattle firmer at 9@10c, estimated dressed weight. American sheep lower at 8@9½c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day, 1,000 quarters of beef in the Majestic for Eastmans Company, and in the New-York, 1,000 quarters for Eastmans Company, and 498 quarters for D. H. Sherman; the Sorrento takes out 150 cattle to Havre. SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—11 Ohio steers, 1,565 lb average, at $5.35 100 lb; 16 do, 1,466 lb, at $5.05; 5 Illinois do, 1,273 lb, at $4.40; 16 do, 1,306 lb, at $4.45; 12 do, 1,230 lb, at $4.20; 10 do, 1,216 lb, at $4.20; 20 do, 1,147 lb, at $3.75; 31 rangers, 1,145 lb, at $3.50; 20 West Virginia cattle, 1,038 lb, at $2.65. S. SANDERS—55 Virginia steers, 1,223 lb, at $4.50; 17 do, 1,148 lb, at $3.80; 20 do, 1,370 lb, at $4.25; 21 do, 1,221 lb, at $4; 20 Illinois do, 1,219 lb, at $4.55; 7 oxen, 1,410 lb, at $3.90; 14 do, 1,366 lb, at $2.40; 2 stags, 1,350 lb, at $3.75; 5 bulls, 902 lb, at $2.15; 16 cows, 808 lb, at $1.25. NEWTON & CO.—21 Virginia steers, 1,226 lb, at $4.30; 21 do, 1,247 lb, at $4.30; 17 do, (few oxen,) 1,328 lb, at $4; 6 Indiana steers, 1,537 lb, at $5.40; 9 do, 1,407 lb, at $4.75; 12 do, 1,317 lb, at $4.50; 1 ox, 1,580 lb, at $2.80; 10 do, 1,466 lb, at $2.60; 3 do, 1,623 lb, at $2; 6 do, 1,275 lb, at $1.80; 1 bull, 1,560 lb, at $3; 1 do, 750 lb, at $2.15; 2 cows, 815 lb, at $2; 15 do, 933 lb, at $1.80; 23 do, 833 lb, at $1.35. S. W. SHERMAN—16 Illinois steers, 1,198 lb, at $4.35. D. McPHERSON & CO.—32 Virginia steers, 1,227 lb, at $4.50; 7 Ohio do, 1,153 lb, at $3.95; 7 do, 1,077 lb, at $3.70; 9 do, 1,139 lb, at $3.55; 2 State do, 1,320 lb, at $4.10; 18 steers and oxen, 1,152 lb, at $3.35; 10 oxen, 1,810 lb, at $3.60; 10 do, 1,336 lb, at $3.35; 9 do, 1,347 lb, at $3.35; 4 do, 1,200 to 1,269 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 1,340 lb, at $3.12½; 5 do, 1,400 to 1,695 lb, at $2.70; 9 do, 1,280 lb, at $2.60; 1 do, 1,250 lb, at $2; 4 do, 1,360 lb, at $1.80; 1 heifer, 1,110 lb, at $2.50; 9 bulls, 1,058 lb, at $2.35; 2 do, 845 lb, at $2.20; 3 cows, 767 lb, at $1.50; 7 do, 714 lb, at $1.25; 5 do, 746 lb, at $1.20; 3 do, 720 lb, at $1.15. J. SHAMBERG & SON.—13 Ohio steers, 1,316 lb, at $4.85. S. JUDD & CO.—2 bulls, 820 lb, at $2.20; 18 dry cows, at $9 head; 14 do, at $10 each. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—21 dry cows, at $13 head.

MILCH COWS—Receipts over all roads and by boat, 121 head. The supply was light to-day, but sellers could not advance prices, and the market for common cows was barely steady; the top price was $45, and common cows went as low as $20; about all sold at the range. F. McCabe sold 8 cows at $32@$45 head; J. G. Curtis, 2 cows, at $35 each, and J. Ducey, 2 cows, at $35@$42.50 respectively.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,076 head, of which about 950 head were on sale; veals were in fair demand and firm, and choice stock about ½c lb higher; grassers were fairly steady, closing dull; Western calves quiet, and coarse heavy not wanted; the pens were mainly cleared; common to choice selected veals sold at 5½@7.75 100 lb; grassers and yearlings at $2.12½@$2.75; fed calves at $3@$4. Westerns at $2.35@$3.25. Country-dressed veals in liberal supply and lower, at 7@10½c; city-dressed steady at 8@12c; little calves easier at 4@6c, and dressed grassers steady at 3½@5c.

SALES.—J. G. CURTIS—17 veals, 145 lb average, at $7.75 100 lb; 10 do, 185 lb, at $7.50; 6 do, 180 lb, at $7.25; 7 do, 120 lb, at $6.50; 17 do, 106 lb, at $5; 3 bobs, 85 lb, at $4. HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 150 lb, at $7.75; 21 do, 162 lb, at $7.50; 21 do, 153 lb, at $7.50; 9 do, 144 lb, at $7; 13 do, 133 lb, at $7; 2 do, 160 lb, at $6.50; 15 do, 109 lb, at $6; 4 fed calves, 183 to 320 lb, at $4; 44 grassers, 240 lb, at $2.02½; 10 Western calves, 273 lb, at $2.50; 25 do, 287 lb, at $2.35. J. F. NELSON—20 Western calves, 325 lb, at $2.25. 14 grassers, 202 lb, at $2.50; 2 veals, 107 lb, at $6.25; 1 do, 140 lb, at $7.50. NEWTON & CO.—80 grassers, 220 lb, at $2.75; 22 veals, 125 lb, at $6.25. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—4 veals, 110 lb, at $7.50; 8 do, 136 lb, at $7; 2 do, 119 lb, at $6; 10 do, 105 lb, at $5.50; 20 grassers, 177 lb, at $2.75; 19 do, 187 lb, at $2.50. WALSH, KIRBY & CO.—66 grassers, 206 lb, at $2.62½. S. JUDD & CO.—34 veals, 131 lb, at $7.62½; 12 do, 154 lb, at $7.37½; 10 do, 144 lb, at $7; 2 do, 105 lb, at $6; 2 do, 90 lb, at $5; 6 fed calves, 230 to 256 lb, at $3.75@$4; 25 grassers, 264 lb, at $2.75; 16 do, 237 lb, at $2.65; 3 do, 263 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—48 veals, 134 lb, at $7.50; 2 do, 195 lb, at $7.25; 2 do, 135 lb, at $7; 1 do, 172 lb, at $7.75; 2 do, 109 lb, at $5.50; 5 do, 100 to 150 lb, at $5; 2 bobs, 90 lb, at $4; 11 fed calves, 119 lb, at $4.75; 1 do, 310 lb, at $5.25; 1 do, 66 lb, at $6.50; 160 State do, 67 lb, at $4; 158 do, 68 lb, at $5.80; 207 do, 60 lb, at $3.32½; 165 State sheep and lambs, 85 lb, at $3.35; 51 do, 68 lb, at $2; 21 State sheep, 91 lb, at $2.

HOGS—Receipts, 39 cars, or 6,216 head; 26 cars at Fortieth Street, and 13 cars at Jersey City. Market quiet, but steady, with reported sales at $4.85@$5.12½ 100 lb. SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—8 State hogs, 132 lb average, at $5.12½ 100 lb; 4 do, 177 lb, at $5; 1 rough hog, 480 lb, at $4. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—16 State hogs, 156 lb, at $5; 8 rough do, 396 lb, at $4. D. McPHERSON & CO.—14 hogs, 118 lb, at $4.85.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 1,840 head; total for week thus far, 9,580 head; for same time last week, 9,920 head; consigned through, 1,600 head; to New-York, 780 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened and closed dull, with but few on sale; nothing done up to noon; good feeders, $3@$3.20; fair to good fat cows, $2.30@$3.15. Hogs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 12,000 head; total for week thus far, 45,750 head; for same time last week, 46,400 head; consigned through, 8,800 head; to New-York, 1,800 head; on sale, 3,200 head; market opened active and 5@10c higher; closed strong; Yorkers, good to choice, $4.60@$4.70, mostly $4.65@$4.70; good mixed, $4.55@$4.70, mostly $4.70; choice medium, $4.70; common rough lots, $4.35@$4.57½; pigs in active demand at $4.65@$4.75; roughs, $3.75@$4.10; stags, $3.25@$3.75; Yorkers sold late at $4.80 and good heavy at $4.75; all sold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last twenty-four hours, 3,200 head; total for week thus far, 40,000 head; for same time last week, 34,200 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 6,900 head, including 5,000 Canada lambs; at opening sheep active and higher; lambs dull and ¼c lower; market closed firm for sheep, but very dull and flat for lambs, with 15 loads of Canadas held over; good mixed sheep, $2.40@$2.85; culls to fair, $1.50@$2.25; extra exports, $3@$3.25; native lambs, fair to extra, $5.25@$5.80; culls and common, $2.25@$3; Canada lambs, $3.75@$3.90.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,094 head; market slow and prices steady; native steers, $2.50@$3; cows, $1.50; Texas steers, $2.35@$3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,241 head; the market rules very strong; 5c higher at the opening, and was followed by another advance of 5c before the close; the best heavy sold at $4.60@$4.70; more than half of the hogs sold at $4.50 and above; fair to medium mixed lots brought $4.35@$4.50; common to medium light, $4.10@$4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,729 head; market strong; prices a trifle higher; native mixed, $2.45; lambs, $1.75@$2.35.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts light; prime, $5@$5.25; good, $4.40@$4.70; good butchers', $3.75@$4; rough fat, $2.50@$3; fair light steers, $3.25@$3.50. Hogs—Receipts light; market active and a shade higher; Philadelphias, $4.75@$4.85; best Yorkers and mixed, $4.60@$4.70; common to fair Yorkers, $4.45@$4.55; pigs, $4.25@$4.40; rough sows, $3.50@$4; stags and rough, $3@$3.50. Sheep—Supply light; demand fair; extra, $3@$3.20; good, $2.30@$2.70; fair, $1.70@$2; common, 50c@$1; yearlings, $2.20@$3.10; lambs, $2.25@$3.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 20,000 head; market weak; common to extra steers, $2.85@$6.25; stockers and feeders, $2@$3.50; cows and bulls, $1@$3.50; calves, $2.25@$5.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000 head; market strong; heavy, $4.35@$4.75; common to choice mixed, $4.25@$4.75; choice assorted, $4.55@$4.65; light, $4.25@$4.55; pigs, $2.50@$4.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000 head; market strong; inferior to choice, $1@$3.25; lambs, $1.75@$4.25.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—It was difficult to determine just what effect Bradstreet's report had on the wheat market to-day. There were any number of advances and declines to prices, and very little consideration was given to anything but that report. During the morning hours the trade was anticipatory, and after the noon hour the market first advanced and then declined, finally closing quite weak at almost the extreme inside figures of the day. According to the agency spoken of, the world's available stocks were larger by 5,856,000 bushels than they were a week ago. This was about what was looked for, and as most trades had been placed before the announcement was made, the subsequent action of prices was based on sentiment. Yesterday's advance found many supporters at the opening today, and the course of the market at the start was downward, followed by a rally and the later irregularity, as stated.

Receipts were somewhat larger than expected, 141 cars arriving at Chicago and 704 cars in the Northwest. Export clearances were 304,171 bushels, and 66,183 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were firm and higher at the opening, but closing ones reported a weaker feeling. Continental markets were higher in most instances. December wheat opened from 52¾c to 52¾@52¾c, sold between 52¾c and 52¾@52¾c, closing at 52¾c—¾@½c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady, at unchanged prices. Receipts at principal Western points, 768,006 bushels; shipments, 240,989 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 522,842 bushels; shipments, 98,881 bushels.

Corn—Notwithstanding several very strong spots in to-day's corn market, there was a conspicuous absence of the vim and snap of yesterday's trade. The clearing sale of Cash Grain, with the immediate prospect of increased receipts, as shown by the estimate for to-morrow, tended to repress bull enthusiasm. At the opening there was an all-round disposition to realize. The decline which ensued was followed by a rally of a feeble, very erratic movement to prices taking place. At the close the tone was weak, at the lowest point of the session. Cables were firm and higher. Receipts were 704 cars, about the number expected, and 66,183 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were 21,662 bushels. Bradstreet's gave a decrease of 609,000 bushels in available stocks. May corn opened from 51½c to 51¾@51⅝c, sold between 51¾@50½c, closing at 50¾@50¼c—½c under yesterday. Cash corn was steady, for a rally and 1c lower for old. Receipts at principal Western points, 219,954 bushels; shipments, 88,755 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 70,487 bushels.

Oats—The oats market kept on the heels of the other grains throughout the session, not advancing or declining, however, as much as they did. The tone was similar in all cases, and the close was weak at a decline of ⅝c from yesterday for May. Bradstreet's reported an increase in available stocks of 531,000 bushels. Receipts were 89 cars, and 71,600 bushels were taken from store. Cash oats averaged ¼c higher, the close being nominally easier.

Rye was dull and steady. On the regular market, No. 2 sold at 47c, and, by sample, at 48c. Only 1 car was received, and 2,500 bushels were taken from store. October was nominally 47c, December 48c, and May 51c.

Barley was strong, with yesterday's better prices sustained. Receipts were 60 cars. Screenings sold at $1@ 1.05 cwt. No. 2 at 51¼@52c, No. 3 at 51¼@52c, No. 4 at 52@54½c, and No. 2 at 54½@56c. The market for futures was inactive.

Provisions—The live hogs market was encouragingly strong and higher early and late, and product took its incentive therefrom at the start. When grain became weak there was an inclination to decline in provisions, and prices lost a portion of their early gain. The close was 2½@5c higher than yesterday for January pork, January lard, and January ribs. Foreign and domestic markets were steady. Receipts were light and shipments liberal. The cash market was steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 135 cars; oats, 110 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.

Freights were dull, but steady. A load of wheat was taken for Buffalo at 2c per bushel.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct	51¾	51¾	51¼@51⅜	51⅜
Dec	52⅝@52¾	52¾	52¼@52⅜	52⅜
May	57⅝@57¾	57¾@57⅞	57⅛	57⅛@57⅜
Corn, No. 2—				
Oct	53	53	51⅞	51⅞
Nov	53⅜	53¾	51⅝	51⅝
Dec	51¼@51⅜	52	50⅝@50½	50⅝
May	51⅝@51¾	51⅝	50½	50¼@50⅝
Oats, No. 2—				
Oct	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
Nov	28⅜	28⅜	28¼	28¼
Dec	29¼	29¼	28⅞	28⅞
May	32⅝	32⅝	32¼@32⅜	32¼@32⅜
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Jan	$11.85	$11.92½	$11.82½	$11.82½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Oct	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
Jan	6.85	6.92½	6.85	6.85
May	7.02½	7.05	7.00	7.00
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Oct	6.25	6.25	6.15	6.15
Jan	6.00	6.00	5.97½	5.97½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was easy, with prices favoring buyers; No. 2 Spring wheat, 51½@52½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 52@55c; No. 2 red, 51¾c; No. 2 corn, 51½c; No. 2 oats, 28¼@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 2 barley, 54½@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.41@$1.42; prime timothy seed, $5.50; mess pork, per bbl, $12@$12.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.85@$7; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6.20@$6.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.62½@$5.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.37½@$6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23; sugars, cutloaf, $5.18; granulated, $4.88; standard A, $4.85 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 56c; boiled, 59c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	14,204	14,508
Wheat, bushels	10,448	6,000
Corn, bushels	154,550	82,140
Oats, bushels	187,900	81,498
Rye, bushels	2,000	2,296
Barley, bushels	99,200	45,207

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was fairly active; extra creamery, 22c; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 17@19c. Eggs steady at 17c per dozen for fresh stock.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—There was an early unsteadiness about wheat this morning that was not favorable to the longs; the general sentiment had considerably weakened from the firm position taken at the close yesterday; futures closed at a slight loss from yesterday; December closed yesterday at 54¾c, opened this morning at 54¾c, rallied to 54⅞c, then eased to 54⅛@54¼c, and closed at 54¾c; May closed yesterday at 57¾@57¾c, opened this morning at 57⅝c, advanced to 57⅞@57¾c, declined to 57⅝@57½c, and closed at 57⅝@57¾c; trade was fair; cash wheat was in good demand, with the feeling firm and millers buying at 56c; toward the close the feeling was easier. Receipts, 318,720 bushels; shipments, 10,720 bushels; on track, No. 1 hard, 56¾c; No. 1 Northern, 55¾c; No. 2 Northern, 54¼c. Corn—No. 3, 53c. Oats—No. 3 white, 29¼@29½c; No. 3, 29@29½c. Flour steady at $3.15@$3.40 for patents; $1.45@$2.85 for bakers; production, 40,000 bbls; shipments, 32,278 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Bran, $10, bulk; $11@$11.75 in sacks; shorts, $11 @$12.23.

DULUTH, Oct. 31.—The wheat market was dull and steady at the opening to-day, May starting at 59¼c, which was 1c below yesterday's best selling price. There was a good deal of apprehension concerning Bradstreet's report, which was expected to show an enormous increase in the world's supply. May wheat held steady during the first hour at 58¾@59¼c, after which it sold steadily at 59c, until near the close, when it weakened slightly and sold at 58¾c. Cash stuff was quite active to-day, shippers buying largely. The close was 1c lower than yesterday for cash and ½c lower for futures. Following is the closing price: No. 1 hard cash, 57¼c; October, 57¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 55¾c; October, 55¾c; December, 55½c; May, 58¾c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 53¾c; No. 3, 49¾c; rejected, 49¾c; to arrive, No. 1 Northern, 55¾c; rye, 45c; flax, $1.35. Car inspection to-day, 206. Receipts, 282,232 bushels; shipments, 209,500 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Flour firmer; receipts, 6,220 bbls; shipments, 16,845 bbls; patents, $2.40 @$2.50; extra fancy, $2.15@$2.25; fancy, $2@ $2.10; choice, $1.70@$1.80; rye flour, $3. Bran—Sales reported at 59@59½c at outside points, 61c east track, and 65c at mill. Wheat lower; receipts, 22,401 bushels; shipments, 1,200 bushels; December, 49½c; May, 54¼@54¾c. Corn weak and lower; receipts, 10,025 bushels; shipments, 1,045 bushels; December, 47⅝c; May, 47¾c. Oats dull and weak; receipts, 23,100 bushels; shipments, 8,877 bushels; May, 32¼c. Pork—Standard mess, $12.50; on orders, $13. Lard—Prime steam, 6¾c. Dry-salt meats—Shoulders, 5½c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6.40c; shorts, 6.65c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 6¾c; longs, 7¼c; clear ribs, 7¼c; shorts, 7¾c. High wines firm at $1.23.

Wool quiet and unchanged. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 5¾c; 2 lb, 6¼c; 2¼ lb, 6¾c; iron ties, 70c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead—No buyers above 2.90c, but held at 2.92½c. Spelter—Offered freely at 3.17½c, and 3.15c bid.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Flour—Demand moderate and market easy, with liberal offerings; sales, 75 bbls fancy, $2.25; 20 bbls at $2.50. Wheat firm and offerings moderate; No. 2 red, 56c. Barley—Extra No. 3 Fall, 54½c. Rye quiet; No. 3, 48c. Corn market improved, but demand light; white ear, new, 39½c; yellow ear, new, 40c; No. 2 white, old, track, 35c; No. 3 mixed, old, 49½c; No. 2 yellow, old, 50c; No. 3 mixed ear, new, 44c; mixed ear, new, 38c; No. 2 white, 55½c. Oats easy; demand moderate; No.

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GOFF CALLS SHEEHAN A THIEF

THE COMMISSIONER'S SHORTAGE IN BUFFALO REVIEWED.

Facts Already Exposed in The New-York Times Corroborated by Sheehan's Successor in Office—The Police Official Refuses to Examine Him—He Calls Goff a Liar—Will Not Submit His Bank Books—Grand Jury May Act.

John W. Goff, counsel to the Lexow investigating committee, yesterday branded Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, who sat in the witness's chair, a "grand-larceny thief."

The Commissioner, angered by the accusation and the revelation concerning his record, retorted by calling Mr. Goff "a liar."

Mr. Goff applied the term, "a grand-larceny thief," to the witness after Timothy J. Mahoney of Buffalo had testified. Mr. Mahoney succeeded Mr. Sheehan in 1882 as Controller of the City of Buffalo. He swore that when Mr. Sheehan left that office he was short in his accounts $5,900, which he was compelled two years later to make good in order to escape public exposure and prosecution.

The facts of Mr. Sheehan's Buffalo shortage were published by The New-York Times on Dec. 25 and Dec. 26, 1893. He did not clear himself of the damaging accusations at the time, nor did he deny Mr. Mahoney's statements yesterday.

The opportunity was given to the Police Commissioner to cross-examine Mahoney, but he waived the privilege and said that he had no questions to ask.

Another stirring incident of the day was when Senator Lexow ordered Mr. Goff to lay the proceedings of the committee before the District Attorney with a view that they be considered by the Grand Jury. As a result Mr. Sheehan may be punished for contempt.

This order was brought about because Commissioner Sheehan had refused to permit all his bank books, covering the period of his services as Police Commissioner, to be examined. He declared he would not let the committee examine them except for specific dates to investigate specific charges.

The witness declared that he was an honest man, and had nothing to fear. He denied that Roundsman John Townsend had paid $6,000 for his appointment, or that he ever received a penny for any appointment. He told of the purchase of a house in West Eighteenth Street, for $33,000, for his partner, John O'Brien, and how he afterward mortgaged it to the American Surety Company, though, he claimed, he had no interest in it beyond the fact that the title deed was in his name.

Leader Boyle in the Net.

James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader in the Ninth Assembly District, was called by Mr. Goff immediately upon the opening of the session.

Mr. Boyle told Mr. Goff that he knew of no one in his district under police protection and that he did not send a circular to the district Captains last year urging them to canvass their districts to see that everybody registered. When Mr. Goff produced a copy of such a circular with Boyle's name attached, the witness corrected his statement.

Mr. Goff asked Mr. Boyle about a postscript printed on a separate flyleaf and attached to the circular which read:

P. S.—Also please send names of people under police protection that are indifferent. Yours, truly. J. W. BOYLE.

"That postscript was never sent out by me," said Mr. Boyle. "I know nothing of it."

"Then some one used your name without your authority?" said Mr. Goff.

"I don't know," answered the witness.

Q.—Then your name has been used without your authority by some one who thereby committed a crime. Will you make an effort to find out who the person is and let us know the result of your inquiries before the close of this week? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Goff took up the excise question, and Mr. Boyle's alleged activity in obtaining licenses for saloon keepers.

Q.—You are known as a man who is ready to do a favor for every man in your district. Don't you do many favors for men before the Excise Board? A.—I haven't appeared before the Excise Board three times. I interest myself in efforts to benefit good citizens.

Q.—Isn't it a fact that as a preliminary to securing your "interest" they have to subscribe themselves as members of the Tammany Hall association of your district? A.—No.

A Committee on Excise.

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—Do you ever trouble yourself about people supposed to be under police protection? A.—No. I don't know who they are. When I was appointed Chairman of the district association I suggested the appointment of an Excise Committee to look after excise matters.

This last answer was a surprise to the Senators and Mr. Goff.

Q. (By Senator Lexow)—What has a political organization to do with excise matters? A.—People come to me every day for my influence in securing licenses, and I wanted to get rid of the nuisance.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Of whom does this Excise Committee consist? A.—James Holmes. He's the leader of the Liquor Dealers' Association in the district and a member of the Tammany organization, too.

Q.—Who was appointed a committee of one in open meeting? A.—No, by me; privately.

Mr. Boyle was excused and Mr. Sheehan was recalled. Mr. Goff asked him first whether he knew how the liquor dealers were to be notified not to pay any more money to the police. Commissioner Sheehan answered that he never had a plan. Mr. Goff read a newspaper interview with the Commissioner, published on April 13, 1892, in which he was reported as saying that Tammany Hall had adopted a plan to stop the practice of policemen extorting money from violators of the law.

Commissioner Sheehan admitted the correctness of the interview, but when he was questioned, sentence by sentence, he became non-committal. He said he himself told a number of saloon keepers they should not pay protection money to the police, but he declared he could not name a single man whom he so instructed. His answers were so evasive that Mr. Goff demanded a direct answer.

Sheehan Again Obstinate.

"I'll answer in my own way, not yours," said the Commissioner.

"You'll answer in our way," said Mr. Goff, with decision. "Since you have been on that stand you have deserved twenty times to be committed for contempt."

"Very well," answered the Commissioner, "commit me. Try it."

"You have been in contempt a score of times," said Senator Lexow, rapping the desk with his gavel.

"Oh, don't you be alarmed. I'll take care of myself," said Commissioner Sheehan.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—You say further, in this interview, that the police were directed to prevent blackmail. A.—I don't believe I used those words. When the wholesale transfers were made there was a suspicion that blackmail practices prevailed in the department.

Q.—Is it true that arrangements had been made by Tammany Hall to stop police blackmail? A.—Tammany Hall has always been opposed to police corruption.

Mr. Goff—Answer my question. A.—I'll answer it in my own way.

Mr. Goff—Answer the question. Either you are an intelligent man or you are not. If you are you'll answer properly. A.—In my own way.

Senator Lexow—No, in our way. A.—I never heard of any arrangement of Tammany Hall to stop blackmail.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—You said in that interview you did not care at that time to detail the plan. Now tell us the plan in detail. A.—Why, the plan was to transfer the Captains.

Commissioner Sheehan declared that he knew nothing of the conference between representatives of Tammany Hall and of the Wine and Liquor Dealers' Association looking to the ending of police blackmail on saloon keepers.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Do you know anything about the Police Department interfering with news stands and threatening to have them removed if the sale of certain papers that antagonized Tammany Hall was not stopped? A.—I remember a case where a news stand was to be removed because it encroached on the sidewalk at Thirty-third Street and Broadway. I never heard of money paid to the police by newsdealers who infringed on the sidewalk.

Q.—Don't you know the Bureau of Incumbrances threatened to remove stands from the street unless they gave up selling newspapers opposed to Tammany Hall? A.—No, though I may have heard of it.

Q.—Don't you know that a newspaper had to establish a private distribution service in your district because the newsdealers were compelled to give up its sale on account of its having attacked you? A.—I had no use for the paper and probably the people got tired of reading it and the newsdealers stopped handling it.

Q.—What paper was that? A.—Any paper.

Q.—Are you afraid to name it? A.—I'm not afraid of any newspaper on earth.

Q.—What people grew tired of it? A.—People who resent a filthy newspaper.

The Senators in a Wrangle.

After a good deal of sparring and dodging on the part of Commissioner Sheehan, he was induced to name one newspaper, but he declined to name another. Chairman Lexow finally ruled that he must answer, which aroused the opposition of Senator Cantor, who declared that before making such a ruling the Chairman should consult with his colleagues. Chairman Lexow called Senator Cantor to order, and Senator Cantor retorted hotly that he would call the Chairman to order, that he might use his gavel all he wished, but he could not dictate to every one. Senator Cantor's remarks brought forth a demonstration of applause and hisses from the audience, whereupon Mr. Goff moved to clear the room.

Senator Lexow announced that his ruling was sustained by all the Senators except Cantor and ordered Commissioner Sheehan to name the other paper which he called a "filthy sheet" because it attacked him. The Commissioner said he could not, and the subject was dropped.

During the temporary excitement over the word sparring a little man in a corner threatened to precipitate a fight. He declared he had been hit in the face and demanded satisfaction on the spot. When quiet was restored, Mr. Goff withdrew his motion to clear the room and said he had received information that Senator Cantor and Commissioner Sheehan had packed the courtroom with members of the Pequod Club to make demonstrations during the hearings.

This statement Senator Cantor indignantly denied, and Commissioner Sheehan said that only three members of the Pequod Club were present. Senator Cantor said if persons gained admission by claiming friendship to him or membership in the club they did so without his knowledge or consent. The storm having subsided, Mr. Goff resumed his examination of Commissioner Sheehan.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—How many Captains have you moved to appoint since you have been a member of the Police Board? A.—Two—Delaney and Pickett.

Q.—How many Sergeants? A.—Four or five.

Q.—You appointed Sergt. John H. Thompson? A.—I believe I did.

Q.—Also Roundsman John Townsend. On the eligible list there were twelve names, and the lowest percentage was credited to John Townsend and the third lowest was Thompson. A.—There were twelve names, and four were to be selected.

Q.—How much money did you receive from Townsend for his appointment? A.—Not a cent.

Q.—How much did Alderman Parks receive for you? A.—I don't know that he received anything for me.

Q.—Will you swear that Townsend did not pay $6,000? That you knew he got $10,000 damages from a railroad for an accident to a relative, and that he paid $6,000 for his appointment? A.—I don't know.

Withholds the Bank Books.

Q.—Have you your bank book? A.—Yes. Give me the date of Townsend's appointment and I'll give you the book.

Q.—I want the bank book without reservation. A.—I'll let you look at the entry for the date of Townsend's appointment. That man was promoted on Dec. 22 on the recommendation of Alderman Peter J. Doolan.

Q.—Then we have it on the records that a member of the police force was made a roundsman on the recommendation of an Alderman? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you hand me your bank book? A.—For examination on this particular subject, yes.

Q.—Not on any particular subject? A.—I'll let you verify your statement, if you can.

Q.—Very well, let me have it. Are there any more bank books? A.—I have a number here.

Q.—Let me have them. A.—They are all private business bank books.

Q.—I ask you to hand them all to me. A.—I am advised by counsel there is no warrant in law for this committee to inquire into my private accounts. I have endeavored to trace every dollar I have earned, but I am not going to let this committee inspect my private accounts unless a specific charge of bribery is made. For these reasons I refuse.

"Inasmuch," said Senator O'Connor, "as general corruption is shown to exist in the Police Department, the Commissioner's intimate connection with it raises a presumption that can only be cleared by the production of his bankbooks."

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Now, as regards this book of the Garfield National Bank: Do you hand it to me for examination of a specified date? A.—Yes, on that subject alone.

Q.—Then I hand it back to you without examining it. Now I ask you for it again. A.—For the reasons stated I refuse.

Q.—Do you remember that Commissioner McClave complied with a similar request of the committee? A.—I'm prepared to do so, too, when you lay the foundation for charges.

Q.—Are you a less honest man than Mr. McClave? A.—No.

Q.—If Mr. McClave was not afraid to produce his books, why are you afraid? A.—I'm not afraid, but I'm standing out for a principle and my legal rights.

Q.—You are a public official. You have heard the charges of corruption against your department. With such charges against you, are you prepared to go before the people of this State as refusing to allow your books to be examined? A.—I'll show them for any specified date.

Bribery the Charge, Mr. Goff Said.

Q.—Do you think we're fools enough to think that we would find a large entry in your books on the date of an important appointment? The resolution appointing this committee charges you, as one of the Police Department, with being corrupt. You are charged with being a recipient of blackmail and bribery. Do you still refuse to produce your books? A.—I am ready to do it when you fix day and time.

Q.—Are you willing to let this committee examine your books, so that we may find out the truth or falsity of the charges? A.—I'm not going to turn them over to you. For the reasons stated, I decline.

Q.—Are you an honest man? A.—Yes.

Q.—Have you anything to conceal? A.—No.

Q.—Are you afraid to let us inquire as to the sources of corruption that enabled you to buy real property? A.—None has reached me.

Q.—How much did your horse cost? A.—I haven't had a horse in twenty years.

Q.—You have bought real property in New-York? A.—A house and lot shortly after I was married.

Q.—Where was the first one located? A.—In West Twenty-third Street, where I live.

Q.—And one in West Eighty-first Street? A.—Mr. O'Brien bought one in West Eighty-first Street and took the title in my name.

Q.—Who signed the mortgage? A.—I did.

Q.—But you were liable on the purchase price and bond? A.—Yes.

Q.—Explain, then, why you didn't own it? A.—O'Brien had been negotiating for it for some time, and he said to me that the house would cost $33,000, and he wanted to take the deed in my name for private reasons. I said all right, and interviewed the agents, and a note for $5,000 was given. I indorsed it. I may have given it. The note was paid when the deed was delivered.

Commissioner Sheehan said Mr. O'Brien had bought the Eighty-first Street property from him, the consideration being $1. His wife was a niece of Mr. O'Brien.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—You hold the title? A.—No.

Q.—Have you conveyed it? A.—Yes, to Mr. O'Brien.

Q.—But it has not been recorded. A.—Perhaps not. I don't know.

Q.—It was conveyed since this committee was appointed? A.—I believe so.

Q.—If you didn't own the property you mortgaged it to the American Surety Company. A.—The title was in my name.

Q.—But if you didn't own it you committed a fraud on the company? A.—The title was mine. It was given to secure the Surety Company for going on our bonds for contracts. Mr. O'Brien was with me when I mortgaged it.

Q.—That's no matter. You committed a fraud on the company. A.—There was no fraud at all.

Q.—It was mortgaged as security for bonds of your Long Island City contracts? A.—Yes. The company had to give $150,000 bonds, and they required collateral to secure them.

Mr. Goff asked Commissioner Sheehan whether he admitted the service of subpoena duces tecum, and Commissioner Sheehan answered in the affirmative. Mr. Goff then asked him again to produce all his bankbooks, checkbooks, stubs, and vouchers covering the period of his Police Commissionership, and again Commissioner Sheehan refused to do so.

May Prosecute the Commissioner.

"The committee," said Senator Lexow, with emphasis, "directs you to produce those books and papers."

"And for the reasons stated, I decline," said Commissioner Sheehan.

"Then," said Senator Lexow, "we direct counsel to present a transcript of Commissioner Sheehan's testimony covering his refusal to comply with our demands to the District Attorney for action by the Grand Jury."

Commissioner Sheehan smiled cynically, and left the stand as an adjournment was announced.

After recess Mr. Goff questioned Mr. Sheehan about giving out the contract for the erection of election booths in this city to the Buffalo Steel House Company. The Commissioner said the matter was attended to by Commissioner Murray, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and all the witness had to do with it was to draw the contract. There were sixteen booths, to cost $375 each.

Q.—In drawing this contract, was it not your duty to see that all the laws of the State were complied with? A.—Yes.

Q.—Didn't you know that the company to which the contract was given is violating the law in the hours of labor and the rate of wages paid its men? A.—I have no knowledge on the subject.

Mr. Goff then picked up a newspaper and read a statement made by Police Justice Hogan in court on Tuesday, in which he said:

"I don't know what has got into the police. Robberies and other crimes are of almost daily occurrence in all parts of the city. People are given 'knock-out' drops, yet the police seem only detailed to interfere with quiet, law-abiding citizens."

Q.—Mr. Commissioner, what have you to say to that? A.—I am not here to criticise the character of the Police Justices. The condition of the department is excellent.

Q.—Notwithstanding the utterance of this police magistrate, you still say that the condition of the department is excellent? A.—Yes, as far as I know.

At the request of Mr. Goff the witness produced a memorandum book showing the appointments made by him since he became a Commissioner and the names of the person who recommended them. The counsel ran his finger down a page of entries, and finally struck one which apparently afforded him some amusement.

"I find an entry here," he said, "of Thomas Riordan, recommended by the Columbia Chowder Club." There was laughter in the courtroom, and when it subsided, Mr. Goff continued. "There is an entry in parenthesis opposite the name, 'large, well-built man.' Now, Mr. Commissioner, what does that mean?"

Mr. Sheehan said the Columbia Chowder Club was an organization of 100 persons, and the memorandum indicated that he was physically a good candidate for the police force.

The Sugar Trust Decision.

Q.—Here is the name of C. C. Baldwin, now the Naval Officer, as recommending a man for appointment. Do you know Mr. Baldwin? A.—I do.

Q.—Isn't he one of the men to whom you wanted to sell a decision of the Court of Appeals in relation to the Sugar Trust? A.—No; I never did.

Q.—Didn't you offer to sell such a decision in advance of its being handed down? A.—No; I did not. I went to him to talk to him about a matter.

Q.—About the decision of the Court of Appeals on the sugar matter? A.—No; about another matter.

Q.—Didn't you go to Cord Meyer, Jr., for the same purpose? A.—No; I met Mr. Meyer in Mr. Baldwin's office.

Q.—Didn't you go to Mr. Dowd, President of the Bank of North America, to sell him the decision in advance? A.—I did not.

Q.—What did you go to see those people for? A.—I thought that the decision of the Court of Appeals would naturally affect Sugar stock, and that it would be a good time either to buy or sell.

Q.—Did you know what the decision would be? A.—I did not, but I had an opinion about it.

Q.—What did you go to see Mr. Searle of the Sugar Trust for? A.—I did not see him.

Q.—Or Mr. Theodore Havemeyer? A.—I never saw him.

Q.—Did not The New-York Times call you a "huckster of decisions," "a peddler of information in Wall Street," and did it not charge you with offering to sell the decision referred to? A.—I have read that.

Mr. Goff read extracts from The New-York Times of interviews with Theodore Havemeyer, President Dowd of the Bank of North America, C. C. Baldwin, and Cord Meyer, Jr.

Mr. Dowd, in his interview, said Sheehan came to him and declared that he had some information about the Sugar Trust which was important. Mr. Dowd said that sugar was not in his line, and he would have nothing to do with him.

Mr. Baldwin said he paid little attention to the offer of Sheehan, but referred him to Mr. Meyer, who had charge of the sugar interests of the firm.

The interview with Mr. Meyer was as follows:

"Mr. Sheehan called on me and said that he had some information about Sugar. I did not like the man, and would have nothing to do with him."

Mr. Sheehan sneered while Mr. Goff was reading this interview.

Q.—Was Mr. Meyer correct in that statement? A.—He was not.

Q.—You saw it published in The New-York Times, didn't you? A.—I saw it in some paper.

Q.—Did you ever deny it in public? A.—I sent a statement in denial to several newspapers.

Q.—Did you ever write a letter to Mr. Meyer or Mr Dowd or to Mr Baldwin about the matter? A.—No.

Q.—It was charged by these gentlemen that you knew what the decision of the Court of Appeals was, and that you offered to sell the information? A.—I never made such a statement.

Q.—And so they lied, I suppose, when they made these statements for publication? A.—I won't say that.

Q.—You never took action for libel against The New-York Times when it published you as a "huckster of decisions"? A.—I did not.

Says He Was Not a Defaulter.

Q.—Nor when it published you as a defaulter, and called you a grand larceny thief from Buffalo? A.—I never did. I believe I have a year yet to institute a suit.

Q.—And you have remained quietly under that accusation ever since? A.—I will defend myself against all these accusations when the proper time comes.

Q.—Was this accusation true or false? A.—It was false.

Mr. Goff took on his gentlest and mildest manner when he asked the next question, but notwithstanding this he roused Mr. Sheehan's ire.

Q.—But you had committed grand larceny in Buffalo? A.—No, Sir; I did no such thing.

Q.—Didn't you take money from the Controller's office in Buffalo, and appropriate it to your own use? A.—Now, Mr. Goff, since you have taken up that subject, I'll tell you all about it.

"No, Sir; you won't. You'll answer my questions, and not make long explanations," said Mr. Goff. "You were Controller of Buffalo, and when you left that office you were a defaulter."

Mr. Sheehan was very angry, and was controlling himself with a visible effort.

"Not to my knowledge," he replied.

Q.—Didn't you put it in writing that you were a defaulter? A.—I did not. I wrote to the Mayor of Buffalo, asking him to make an examination of the accounts of the office, and if the result of the examination showed that there was any shortage chargeable to my term of office, I was ready to make it good. An examination was made, and there was found a shortage of $5,900 chargeable to me, and I made it good.

Q.—You mean that your bondsmen made it good? A.—No. I raised the money on my notes, and paid the notes. My bondsmen indorsed some of the notes. I was elected for two terms, during which time I handled $12,000,000.

Mr. Goff picked up a piece of paper and showed it to the witness, and asked him if that was his handwriting. Commissioner Sheehan, who was visibly confused, looked at the paper, studying it carefully for a few moments, and then said, hesitatingly, "It looks like my handwriting, I believe it is."

Wouldn't Hear Lawyer Grant.

At this point there was an interruption by Louis J. Grant, the lawyer, who is present at the sessions of the committee ostensibly as counsel for the Commissioners. He had been seated beside Lieut. Gov. Sheehan in close consultation, and when the examination into the Buffalo defalcation was begun, the Lieutenant Governor looked more disturbed than he had been at any stage of the proceedings.

He had been talking earnestly to Grant, and then the latter rose and interposed an objection to the probing by the committee into the Buffalo career of the witness, on the ground that it was not pertinent to the object and purpose for which the committee had been appointed.

Mr. Grant was about to enter into an argument when Senator O'Connor, who was presiding in the absence of Chairman Lexow, cut him short by telling him that the committee had already decided that the examination in this line was entirely proper and pertinent, but he added Mr. Sheehan would have ample opportunity to put his version on the record, and prove, if he could, that he is not a defaulter and not guilty of the charge against him.

Mr. Goff said he proposed to prove from the testimony of the witness that he was disqualified from holding his position.

Mr. Grant was about to protest, but Senator O'Connor told him that the committee refused to recognize him as counsel, and he would not be allowed to interrupt the proceedings again.

The paper which Mr. Goff had shown the witness, and which he had reluctantly acknowledged as in his handwriting, was a duplicate receipt which he had sent to his successor in office, Timothy J. Mahoney, and which the latter had refused to sign. Mr. Sheehan had used his brother, now the Lieutenant Governor of the State, as his messenger to Mahoney. The paper read as follows:

Buffalo, Jan. 3, 1882.

Received of John C. Sheehan, late Comp'on account of—

Coupon account	$79,709.60
Coupon account	2,500.00
	$82,209.60
Trust fund act	4,190.24

Recd on acct trust fund acct, Five Hundred Dollars.

Mr. Goff asked Mr. Sheehan what he meant by the receipt he wanted his successor to sign. He answered:

"The trust fund amounted to $4,190.24, but this fund and the coupon account fund had become mixed up, so I sent my successor $500 so that he might deposit it to the trust fund account until such time as the accounts in the office would right themselves.

Q.—This trust fund consisted of public money? A.—It was not a city fund, but was the accumulations of money deposited by persons redeeming property sold for taxes. They were required to deposit $15 each to meet whatever expenses might arise.

Q.—But this money was in the hands of the Controller, and he was required to turn it over to his successor? A.—Certainly.

Q.—And it appears that you failed to do it? A.—This fund was mixed up with the other money.

Mr. Goff questioned the witness closely about the funds. Mr. Sheehan became confused, and the best explanation he could give was that the funds had become mixed up in some way.

About the Buffalo Trust Fund.

A small, narrow strip of paper fluttered in Mr. Goff's hand for a moment, and then he thrust it at the witness and asked him if that had been written by him. Mr. Sheehan acknowledged that it was in his handwriting.

"'Tim'"—began Mr. Goff, as he read from the slip of paper.

"Tim? Who is Tim? Your successor?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Yes," said Mr. Sheehan. "Timothy J. Mahoney."

Mr. Goff continued.

"'Tim—I have inclosed herewith duplicate receipts for you to sign. You can hand one of them inclosed in an envelope to Will'—

"Who is Will?" asked Mr. Goff.

"My brother," answered the witness.

"Ah, yes," said Mr. Goff. "Now Lieutenant Governor of the State."

"'To Will for me,'" continued Mr. Goff, reading from the paper. "'He will not know what it is for. Keep yours where it cannot be seen. You better keep coupon account altogether and deposit trust fund in another bank.'"

There was no signature to this paper.

Q.—What motive did you have, Commissioner, in telling him to keep the receipt where it could not be seen? A.—No motive whatever.

Q.—How could he deposit $4,190.24, when you only turned over to him $500? A.—The rest of the money was mixed up in the coupon account.

Q.—Did you ever pay over this $4,190.24? A.—An examination showed that there was a shortage in the funds of the office of $5,800 or $5,900, chargeable to me, and I made it up.

Q.—What was your salary as Controller? A.—Twenty-five hundred dollars or $3,000, I'm not sure which.

Senator Bradley—It's very stange you can't tell which it was, $2,500 or $3,000.

Commissioner Sheehan—That's fourteen years ago.

Senator Bradley—Well, I could remember it if it was fifty years.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—This trust fund was at the disposal of the Controller for the purposes of the trust? A.—It was.

Q.—He had no right to use it for his own use? A.—He had not.

Q.—Isn't it true that you had appropriated this trust fund of $4,190.24? A.—No, it was mixed up in the coupon account.

Q.—But your own statement shows that this fund had disappeared when you left the office of Controller of the City of Buffalo? A.—I had every reason to suppose that it was mixed up with the coupon account.

Accounts Mixed Up, He Says.

Q.—You turned over $82,209 to your successor as the coupon account. Do you mean to say that the $4,190.24 of the trust fund was in that amount? A.—I turned over all the money I had and the accounts were mixed up in some way.

Q.—Why did you give your successor $500 on account of this fund? A.—I wanted him to open a new bank account with it.

Q.—Why didn't you just as well give him $1,000 for that purpose? A.—I gave him all I had.

The counsel endeavored to convince the witness by an analysis of his own figures that $8,600 had disappeared out of the trust fund, and that unless it was stolen from the office he must have appropriated it. There followed a long fight over the figures. The witness persisted that he had not appropriated the money and that it had not been stolen from the office.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Mr. Commissioner, why don't you meet this like a man? Had you not used $3,600 of this trust fund? A.—I had not.

Q.—Weren't you a defaulter to that amount? A.—No, I was not.

Q.—Then what became of this money? A.—I claim that it was mixed up in the coupon account.

Q.—And do you expect us to believe you an honest man and a faithful public officer? A.—I certainly do.

Mr. Goff picked up another piece of paper and asked the witness if the signature upon it was his. He admitted the genuineness of the signature.

The paper was as follows:

Buffalo, Nov. 9, 1883.

Received of John C. Sheehan the sum of $5,900, to be applied in payment of any deficiency that may be found in his accounts on a proper examination.

T. J. MAHONEY.

Witness: Sylvester F. Eagan.

The above is a true copy of the receipt given me.

J. C. SHEEHAN.

Q.—Now, Mr. Sheehan, in view of that paper, will you not acknowledge that there was a deficit in the funds of your office? A.—I gave that money to make good a shortage which the expert accountant found was chargeable to me.

Talks About the "Shortage."

Q.—Wasn't it to make good a defalcation? A.—No, a shortage that was discovered.

Q.—Wasn't Sylvester Eagan one of your bondsmen? A.—He was.

Another paper was produced by Mr. Goff and was identified by Mr. Sheehan. It was as follows:

Buffalo, Dec. 3, 1883.

T. J. Mahoney, Esq., Controller:

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized and requested to use and pay out the money paid to you by me for the purpose of making good the shortage which was in my accounts at the time I turned over the Controller's office to you.

J. C. SHEEHAN.

The reading of these papers, which were originally published in The New-York Times on Dec. 26, 1893, produced a sensation in court.

Mr. Goff was jubilant. Dr. Parkhurst was all smiles. Mr. Sheehan showed the effect of the merciless examination to which he had been subjected. He was pale, and there were dark rings around his eyes. His brother, the Lieutenant Governor, who occupied his usual seat next to Lawyer Grant, was also pale, and his features were contracted into a scowl.

During the latter portion of the examination of Commissioner Sheehan, a man was brought into court by a Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the committee, and took a seat near Mr. Goff. He was recognized as Timothy J. Mahoney, who succeeded Sheehan as Controller of the City of Buffalo.

Mr. Sheehan was temporarily excused and left the witness stand, taking a seat beside his counsel, and Mr. Mahoney took his place.

Mr. Goff prefaced his examination of the witness by saying that Mahoney was an unwilling witness and had been brought from Buffalo on a subpoena by an officer of the committee.

Mahoney said that he had been a resident of Buffalo for nearly fifty years and had held several public offices there.

Mahoney's Damaging Testimony.

In the Fall of 1881 he was elected Controller for two years, to succeed John C. Sheehan. He identified the duplicate receipts which were brought to him with the accompanying slip, addressed "Tim" by William F. Sheehan.

When he took charge of the office, $82,209.60 of the coupon fund and an additional $500 was turned over to him. He said that he received no part of the trust fund except the $500, which he supposed was to be applied to that fund.

Q.—Did you sign the receipts? A.—I did not. I told William F. Sheehan to send his brother to me, and after a few days John came to see me.

Q.—Did you receive any money from John C. Sheehan except the $82,000 of the coupon account and the $500 on account of the trust fund? A.—Not at that time. It was nearly two years after that I received the $5,900 to make up the deficit discovered. I had a conversation with him about it and he said the money would be made good very soon.

Q.—Did you impress upon him the necessity of making it good? A.—I did not want to be held responsible for the deficit.

Q.—Did he say anything to you about the two accounts being mixed up? He did not.

Q.—You waited two years before making this deficit public? A.—Yes. I did not have to make any official statement, and, therefore, I could keep the matter quiet. I did it for his sake. No person knew of it but John C. Sheehan and myself.

Q.—Did you ask him to make it good? A.—I did a number of times, but he kept putting it off and putting it off, until I fell sick over the worry which it had caused me, and it was while I was sick and the doctors in attendance that the deficit was made good. John C. Sheehan and Sylvester Eagan, one of his bondsmen, brought the money to me.

Q.—Were there not some threats made about somebody going to Sing Sing before the matter was settled? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—How did the matter become public? A.—It was in the Fall of 1883 that I was a candidate for re-nomination. The worry about the shortage in the funds had so troubled me that I didn't have the heart to take the nomination, and I went to the Chairman of the County Committee and told him that I declined to be a candidate for the nomination. He insisted on my reasons, and I told him. That is how it became public. I was so worried that I didn't feel justified in standing for election. Up to the election of 1883 he had not made good the deficit. I did not receive a dollar until it came out.

Q.—What occurred to bring matters to a crisis? A.—I can't tell that.

Q.—Was there not a demand for a prosecution? A.—Not that I remember. I don't remember much of what occurred at that time. I was very sick, and had to give up all business.

Q.—Under what circumstances was the note authorizing you to use the $5,000 for the payment of the deficit given? A.—That money was deposited as a special account, and I insisted upon the authority to use it in the general, to make up the shortage, both in the coupon account and in the trust fund.

Mahoney stepped from the stand, and Mr. Goff asked Mr. Sheehan whether he desired to ask the witness any questions.

Sheehan Has No Questions to Ask.

Mr. Sheehan rose, and the two men faced each other for a moment. Mahoney did not flinch, but Mr. Sheehan appeared embarrassed. "I have no questions to ask him," he said. Then, after a second's pause, he added: "If I had the privilege of cross-examining him it might be different."

After a moment's consultation with the committee Mr. Goff said that the privilege of cross-examining the witness would be accorded Mr. Sheehan or his counsel.

"I have nothing to fear," said Mr. Mahoney.

For the second time John C. Sheehan flinched. "I waive the privilege at this time," he said, and Mr. Mahoney was thereupon excused from further attendance. Sheehan resumed the stand.

Q. (By Mr. Goff)—Will you now produce your bank books? A.—I have the books here, but will not give them into the possession of the committee until it has been shown that I have wrongfully taken money.

Calls the Commissioner a Thief.

"You refuse," asked Mr. Goff, "in the face of the conclusive proof produced here that you have committed grand larceny—that you're a grand larceny thief?"

Mr. Sheehan turned ghastly pale: "You're a liar, Mr. Goff, and you know you are lying when you say that."

Senator O'Connor said that Mr. Goff had given utterance to a conclusion from the evidence; that it was within the province of the committee to draw conclusions when it came to consider the testimony.

Mr. Goff said that there was no other conclusion to be arrived at.

The witness was again asked if he would produce his bank books, and he answered as before.

Mr. Goff read Section 528 of the Penal Code, which provides that if a public officer misappropriates money in his custody he is guilty of grand larceny.

Senator O'Connor—I am perfectly familiar with that statute.

Mr. Goff—I have read it to show that I was perfectly justified in using the language I did to the witness, and in characterizing Commissioner Sheehan's crime.

The witness was excused until 10:30 this morning, when his examination will be resumed.

STORY OF THE DEFALCATION.

Mahoney Told the Story to a Reporter for The New-York Times.

On Christmas morning, 1893, The New-York Times printed a story from Buffalo under the headline "John C. Sheehan, Defaulter." In that story it was charged that the New-York City Police Commissioner had left the office of City Controller of Buffalo a defaulter to the amount of several thousands of dollars.

Sheehan was elected Controller in the Autumn of 1877, and held the office until Jan. 1, 1882, when he was succeeded by Timothy J. Mahoney.

Mahoney's nomination was effected by John C. Sheehan. Soon after taking office, Mr. Mahoney learned that Sheehan was short in his accounts to the extent of some $6,000. He went to Sheehan and told him what he had discovered, whereupon Sheehan promised to make good this deficiency, and urged upon him that no publicity be made. Their relations had been such that Mr. Mahoney yielded to this request.

By the time Mahoney made up his mind that the money would not be forthcoming he had so compromised himself by his failure to denounce the default at the outset that he was powerless.

In the canvass of 1883 Sheehan again secured Mahoney's nomination, but Mahoney's health had broken down from worry, and he finally told the story to his wife. She declared that it must be made public at once, and Mahoney saw Sheehan and told him he had decided to withdraw from the ticket and make known his reasons.

They both went to Jonathan Scoville, who was the na candidate for Mayor, and told him about it. Mahoney withdrew from the ticket. The bondsmen of John C. Sheehan got together, and in 1885 mortgages were made by John C. Sheehan to N. C. Scoville, brother of the Mayor, for $5,500 and $2,000, and later another one for $2,000. The last of these mortgages was discharged in 1890, and it is supposed the money was used to make good the shortage in the Controller's office.

There was other money borrowed for the express and stipulated purpose of relieving John C. Sheehan in his emergency, and this was finally paid by William F. Sheehan. This sumwas between $1,000 and $1,200.

At the time the first story was printed, Timothy J. Mahoney had refused to be interviewed concerning the defalcation. On the following day, he said: "The story is true." He thought a few minutes, and then went to his desk.

"There," he said, "are the documents I got from John C. Sheehan when he turned the office over to me. The expert found that Sheehan was short $5,900.

"Sheehan had bondsmen, who qualified for $100,000. I don't know how the money was raised, but the $5,900 was paid over to me."

Mahoney produced the receipt he gave on receiving the money, which indicated on the face of it that it was to cover a deficiency. He also showed a bankbook in which was the special deposit of $5,900.

"There," said Mahoney, holding out a paper, "is the last document in the case. It is a personal acknowledgment from John C. Sheehan, that his accounts were short. It is written by him, and signed by him." It read:

Buffalo, Dec. 8, 1883.

To T. J. Mahoney:

Dear Sir: You are hereby authorized and requested to use and pay out the money paid to you by me for the purpose of making good the shortage which was in my accounts at the time I turned over the office of Controller to you.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

"That," said Mr. Mahoney, "completes the case. There is the evidence. I don't think there is room for doubt that John C. Sheehan was short in his accounts."

On the day following, Price A. Matterson, who was one of John C. Sheehan's bondsmen, said:

"Yes, it is true. Mahoney says the amount was $5,900. I suppose that is right, but I had the impression that it was about $5,800. I know it was about that sum, for we bondsmen had to make it good.

"The money was raised by the seven bondsmen giving their notes, but John C. Sheehan paid the money finally. The notes were renewed once or twice, but were finally paid by Mr. Sheehan."

A Shoemaker Hangs Himself.

August Badun, who had a shoeshop at 628 Third Avenue, hanged himself from a door at 6 o'clock last evening. He had lived there with his younger brother for more than twenty years. He was discouraged because money he saved years ago had to go to pay current expenses.

A well-selected stock of Furniture at very low prices at COWPERTHWAIT'S new store, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MARVELS OF BEAUTY IN FURNITURE.

A remarkable assortment of Handsome Furniture at moderate prices at

GEO. C. FLINT CO.'S,

43 West 23d St., near Broadway.

Established 1845.

Smith, Gray & Co.

Broadway, Cor. 31st St.
Third Av., Cor. 123d St.,
New-York.
Four Brooklyn Stores.

In these days of bombastic and misleading advertising it may be as well to remember that the Clothier who does the most sputtering and splashing is the one who is *"in the soup."*

The intelligent New-York public can be relied upon to sift the chaff from the wheat, however, and we shall continue to do our advertising and our business on the good, old-fashioned plan of offering a dollar's worth for a dollar.

Our Fall Overcoats ($15 to $40) possess an excellence of make and an up-to-dateness of style not often found in the ordinary ready-made.

FISCHER PIANOS.

Established 1840. Nearly 100,000 now in use. Received Highest Award World's Fair, Chicago.
NEW SCALE, NEW AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS, IN OLD MAHOGANY, WHITE MAHOGANY, (with or without Brass Ornamentations,) BURLED OR CIRCASSIAN WALNUT, OAK, and many other woods.
FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IF DESIRED.
TO RENT,

PAGES 9–12. THURSDAY, **The New-York Times.** NOV. 1, 1894. PAGES 9–12.

CONSULTED WITH PLATT'S MEN

AGENTS OF THE A. P. A. LENDING AID TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A. G. Van Schaick, Chairman of the Organization's State Committee, on His Recent Visit to This City, with Two Companions, Conferred at Republican State Headquarters with Party Representatives Over Two Hours—Reliance on the Order.

Any one who may have doubts that the Republican State Committee and the State Committee of the A. P. A. are working together, and with a perfect understanding of each other's movements, might as well dispel them at once.

The connection between the two organizations has been absolutely established, and the real purposes which caused A. G. Van Schaick, Chairman of the State Committee of the A. P. A., to visit this city about ten days ago are now explained fully. He came here to confer with and receive advice from the Republican managers at Mr. Platt's headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His movements while in this city are now made public.

Mr. Van Schaick is the man who was sent to the Republican Convention by the A. P. A. to tell the party leaders there that they must not nominate Mayor Aldridge of Rochester for Lieutenant Governor, because his wife is a Roman Catholic. He also aided in preventing the Republican State Convention's Committee on Resolutions from denouncing the A. P. A. This was not a very difficult matter, however, for there were only three on the Committee on Resolutions who were willing to have a word said against the A. P. A.

To a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Van Schaick declared that 70 per cent. at least of his organization were Republicans, and that in two years the A. P. A. would absolutely control the Republican Party. He said that perhaps 10 per cent. of the members were Democrats, and that the rest were Prohibitionists. Mr. Van Schaick is editor of The Lansingburg Republic, the organ of the A. P. A. in this State.

Mr. Van Schaick left Troy for this city with Joseph Leggett, a manufacturer in Troy who is a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee of Rensselaer County, and another man, Oct. 21 at 9 A. M. They reached this city at 1:45 that afternoon. Mr. Van Schaick and the man whose name is withheld took a Third Avenue car to the Occidental Hotel, Broome Street and the Bowery, where, after having dinner, they registered. Mr. Leggett went to the Murray Hill Hotel, and from there to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was met soon after 3 o'clock by Mr. Van Schaick and the third man. The three then went into the Republican State Headquarters, where they remained in close conference with the party managers more than two hours. They did not finish their talk until 6 o'clock, when the three came out together, took a Broadway car uptown, and went to the Murray Hill Hotel, where they dined.

From the Murray Hill they went to the Grand Central Station, and Mr. Leggett and the man whose name is withheld took a train for Troy. Mr. Van Schaick took a Third Avenue elevated train and went back to the Occidental Hotel.

While Mr. Van Schaick and his friends were at the Republican headquarters, the man with whom they did most of their talking and with whom they made their arrangements was Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. Among other things, they arranged to secure 100,000 copies of the speech made by Representative Linton of Michigan in favor of the A. P. A., in which charitable appropriations to religious associations were denounced, and which called for the political proscription of all Catholics and of those not affiliated with the A. P. A.

Mr. Van Schaick has charge of the dissemination of this speech throughout this State, and in that work he is receiving all aid possible from Mr. Platt's campaign managers. Before leaving this city Mr. Van Schaick gave out an interview, in which he declared that Mr. Morton must be elected Governor.

The Republican managers have been endeavoring to do their work with the A. P. A. under cover of secrecy, but it has been plain to everybody lately that they are placing a great deal of reliance on the work the A. P. A. is trying to do for them. The partnership of the A. P. A. and the Republicans is now no longer a secret. The A. P. A. is no longer the silent partner. It is working hand in hand with Platt, Hackett, Odell and company.

The new Know-Nothingism has now the aid, comfort, and financial support of Republicanism.

EXTRA VOTING BOOTHS AND BALLOTS.

Question of the Rights of Voters Within the Polls at the Closing Hour.

The election law requires the closing of the polls in this city at 4 o'clock P. M. on election day. Voters should cast their ballots as soon after 6 o'clock A. M. as possible, for there is generally a rush of voters toward the closing hour, and the dilatory ones may lose their votes.

Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court decided two or three years ago that such registered citizens as were in the act of preparing their ballots when 4 o'clock came were entitled to cast their votes, but that those waiting in line to receive ballots and not in the voting booths could not vote.

This year many Election Inspectors have asked for information upon the subject, and the question as to the rights of voters who may be within the polling places at the hour of 4 o'clock, but who have not been able to cast their votes up to that time, is again a subject of discussion in the Bureau of Elections.

When asked about the matter yesterday, President Martin of the Police Board said he was of the opinion that all qualified voters within the polling places at 4 o'clock are entitled to cast their ballots. He said the Police Commissioners will talk the matter over at their next meeting, and instructions will be given to the election officers. It is possible that the Corporation Counsel may be called upon for his opinion.

The average number of registered voters in an election district is 300, but there are sixty-seven districts in which over 400 voters have registered, twelve with more than 500 registered, and six with over 550 registered. In one district, the Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, there are 645 voters registered. The Police Commissioners decided yesterday to print 850 ballots for each district having more than 400 registered voters.

The Chief of the Election Bureau has been directed to provide extra voting booths in all the districts where the registration is heavy, in order to give all the voters an opportunity to vote before the hour of closing the polls. If any of these polling places are too small to accommodate extra voting booths, other and larger quarters will be secured.

No Ejectments Till After Election.

Judge Petterson of the Broadway Civil Court, Brooklyn, has decided not to hear any more landlord and tenant cases until after election. He came to this conclusion yesterday, when George Schaeffer demanded a warrant for the ejectment of Asche Schueren from the top floor of 61 Ewen Street.

"No man," said the Judge, "shall be robbed of his right to vote through any process of this court."

"But he owes me two months' rent," the landlord said.

"Even so," the magistrate replied. "I won't dispossess him at this time. He says he is registered from that house, and in order to vote he must stay there until his ballot is cast."

Bell Mass Meetings in Brooklyn.

The Bell Democracy of Brooklyn will wind up the campaign Saturday night with a mass meeting in the Clermont Avenue Rink. The speakers will be Speaker Crisp and Gov. Flower.

On the same night Bourke Cockran and John E. Fitzgerald will speak in Grand Army Hall, Bedford Avenue. There will be a German mass meeting at Arion Hall.

ITS TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY.

Interesting Exercises in the Old Dutch Reformed Church at Tappan, N. Y.

TAPPAN, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The two hundredth anniversary of the Reformed Church at Tappan, which was appropriately observed to-day, was an occasion of rare interest not only for the residents of Tappan, but for many who came miles to attend. The exercises were opened shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, a large audience being present. An anthem, "I Will Lift Up Thine Eyes," was sung by the choir. A prayer by the pastor, the Rev. M. H. Oliver, Scripture reading by the Rev. James Henry Butholf of Yonkers, and a prayer by the Rev. Charles S. Hageman, D. D., of Nyack followed, after which the Rev. Dr. David Cole of Yonkers delivered an address, giving a history of the church.

The Tappan Dutch Reformed Church was organized in 1694, although it had no house of worship until 1716 and no settled pastor until 1724. It is the oldest organized church between New-York and Albany on either side of the Hudson River, except the churches of Kingston, Bergen, Hackensack, and Acquackanonck, which date back respectively to 1659, 1660, 1686, and 1693.

The Tappan church's baptismal records are without a break from the year of its organization to the present time. Its experience during its first thirty years was one of struggle. Until 1724 it was dependent upon the occasional ministrations of the Rev. Guilliam Butholf, who was practically a missionary over a large region of country. Mr. Butholf was a native of Holland, who came over in the capacity of schoolmaster, leader in singing, prayer, and reading of the Scriptures.

In 1716 the congregation built its first house of worship. It was constructed of stone, and was square. In 1724 the congregation called and settled its first pastor, the Rev. Frederick Muzellus, who was a native of Germany.

During his pastorate at Tappan arose the exciting controversy in the Reformed Church in America over the question whether the American Church should continue in, or should break from, its ecclesiastical dependence upon the mother Church in Holland. This controversy continued till 1770, and its history is one of the bitterest acrimony. As a result of the controversy, which divided the people, the pastoral relation of Mr. Muzellus was dissolved in 1749.

The second settled pastor of the Tappan church was the Rev. Samuel Verbryck, who was called and ordained in 1750, and remained pastor until 1784, witnessing the most trying times of the Revolution in this historic region. The other pastors of the Tappan church were the Rev. Nicholas Lansing, third; the Rev. Isaac D. Cole, fourth; the Rev. G. M. S. Blauvelt, fifth; the Rev. William H. Williamson, sixth, and the Rev. Matthew H. Oliver, seventh and present pastor.

Dr. David D. Demarest of New-Brunswick, N. J., delivered an address this morning on the subject, "The Reciprocal Attitude of the Church and Culture." He was followed by the Rev. G. M. S. Blauvelt of Franklin Park, N. J., who was a former pastor of the Tappan church, on the subject, "The Ancestors and the Descendants." The Rev. Eugene Hill of the Clarkstown Reformed Church made an address on "The Sisterhood of Churches," and some interesting reminiscences were given by the Rev. Dr. A. S. Freeman of the Central Presbyterian Church, Haverstraw, of which church he has been pastor for forty-eight years.

A Dutch service was held this afternoon.

A NEW CHURCH EDIFICE BEGUN.

Cornerstone Laid Yesterday of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church.

The cornerstone of the new Union Methodist Episcopal Church, in Forty-eighth Street, west of Broadway, was laid yesterday afternoon. The service was opened with the singing of an anthem by the combined choirs of the Forty-third Street and St. John's Methodist Episcopal Churches.

Bishop J. P. Newman made an address. Bishop E. G. Andrews, with a silver trowel, then laid the cornerstone, concluding with prayer. The trowel he presented to Alexander Carmichael, Superintendent of the Forty-third Street Sunday School. The ceremony concluded with the pronouncing of the benediction by the Rev. Andrew Schriver of King's Bridge, N. Y.

The box placed in the cornerstone contained the following articles: Bible, Methodist Hymnal, Discipline, Year Book for 1894, minutes of the New-York Annual Conference for 1894, Methodist Review, copies of Christian Advocate, Zion's Herald, Sunday-School Advocate, Sunday-School Journal, Gospel in All Lands, Epworth Herald, and copies of the following New-York dailies: Herald, Times, Tribune, Sun, World, Mail and Express; copies of The Lyceum Herald and St. John's Circle, historical sketch of the Forty-third Street Church, historical statement of negotiations resulting in formation of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, complete list of the various organizations, and officers of same, connected with Forty-third Street and St. John's Methodist Episcopal Churches; list of officers and teachers of the Sabbath schools of the Forty-third Street and St. John's Churches, list of Stewards of the same at the time of the formation of the Union Church, list and photographs of the Trustees, photographs of Bishops E. G. Andrews, J. P. Newman, the Rev. Dr. Frank Wilson, pastor of the Forty-third Street Church, and the Rev. Dr. Elmer D. Count, pastor of St. John's Church; portrait of John Beattie, teacher of Earnest Workers' Bible class in Forty-third Street Church; portrait of Robert J. Gray, oldest living member of the church; descriptive sketch of Union Church, programme of exercises at cornerstone laying, and other church announcements.

MEAT SHIPMENTS TO ENGLAND.

Great Growth of American Trade in Live Cattle and Dressed Beef.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture furnished to-day a statement showing that the United States sent to Great Britain only 123 head of cattle in 1874, while during 1894 there have already been sent 345,734 head.

The United States sent no fresh beef into England until 1877, when 49,210,990 pounds were sent, returning to this country $4,552,523. But in 1894 there has already been sent 198,331,292 pounds, which has been sold for $16,659,814.

Germany took no live cattle from the United States until 1878, when that Empire received 1,171 head, valued at $87,648. During 1891 Germany received from the United States its largest number of cattle, 5,223, valued at $427,565. In 1894 she received 3,069 head, valued at $285,792. Germany took no fresh beef from the United States until 1887, when she received 9,398 pounds.

ENORMOUS RECEIPTS OF COTTON.

Large Orders Maintain Prices and Cotton Bills Lower Foreign Exchange.

Cotton is coming to the relief of foreign exchange rates, and bankers say that if the movements shall continue as it promises danger of gold exports for the remainder of the year will soon be removed. Receipts of cotton reached, at all ports, yesterday 81,691 bales, against 42,114 bales for the corresponding date last year. The total so far this week has been 301,238 bales.

Foreign buying has been backward, owing to large supplies from last year, when production was interrupted, but the demand is said to be improving, and a large export business is anticipated. New-England mills are also making up for last year's slow work, and the price of cotton, though eased somewhat by the enormous receipts, is still held above the low record of a fortnight ago.

Merchants say this indicates that mills will not wait to place their orders in any expectation of lower prices. At present prices cotton goods can be offered in the market cheaper than ever before.

New-Jersey's Financial Condition.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—This day marks the closing of the fiscal year in the Treasury Department of New-Jersey. The balance on hand, as reported by Controller Hancock, is $986,855.91, which is the largest balance held at the close of any fiscal year in the history of the State. The increase over last year's balance is $282,817.79.

Board of Law Examiners.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The Court of Appeals to-day appointed the Board of Law Examiners under the new law, as follows: Austen G. Fox of New-York City, to serve one year; William P. Goodell of Syracuse, two years; F. M. Danaher of Albany, three years. The Examiners are to take office Jan. 1. The salary is $2,000 a year.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

ERIE RECEIVERS MUST NOT SACRIFICE SECURITIES.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Court Decides that the Interest on Certain Bonds Must Be Paid by Receivers King and McCullogh of the Erie Road—It Would Be Imprudent and Reprehensible to Allow the Said Bonds to be Foreclosed.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court handed down a decision yesterday in the matter of the payment, by the receivers of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company, of interest on a large amount of bonds, the coupons on which have not been paid. The suit was that of Trenor Luther Park against the Erie Railway Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as mortgagee in trust of various mortgages.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company petitioned, in behalf of many bondholders, that the court should require the receivers to pay interest on the new second consolidated bonds of Oct. 15, 1878, amounting to $36,097,400, instead of on $22,875,000 bonds inferior in point of time or of lien to the former bonds. Another and subsequent similar petition was made by holders of $27,000,000 of the second consolidated mortgage bonds. Since 1878 the coupons on the new second consolidated bonds have not been paid, as there has not been income sufficient to pay the interest. Proceedings to foreclose have not been instituted because the mortgage provides for foreclosure only in the event of default on each of six successive coupons.

Five sets of bonds, aggregating $22,875,000, are held by the receivers, and it is the interest on these bonds that the petitioners alleged the receivers were about to pay, to the exclusion of the second consolidated and the new second consolidated bonds of an earlier issue. First to be taken up by Judge Lacombe for consideration were the consolidated trust bonds of Nov. 1, 1882, for $3,344,000, November and May coupons unpaid. The par value of stocks and bonds pledged for payment on this series is $8,000,000, and the actual value is not less than three times the amount of the collateral trust bonds. The outstanding pledged stocks and bonds are paying interest annually on the foregoing in excess of the amount due on the trust bonds by over $50,000. Moreover, the control of real lands and other property of the Erie Road is secured to bondholders by these bonds. If, upon default of payment of interest on these bonds, the Trustees should declare the whole principal due, Judge Lacombe says, and sell the pledged securities in open market to the highest bidder, values would be unwarrantably impaired. The receivers, he says, should not take such a risk as to permit foreclosure, and should pay the amount due on the coupons to secure the pledged stocks and bonds.

Another set of bonds on which it was declared that interest was about to be paid by the receivers were first mortgage bonds of August, 1890, on the Chicago and Erie Railroad, for $12,000,000. This road is controlled by the Erie management, but it is not operated at a profit. It would be most imprudent and reprehensible, the court declares, for the receivers to allow the bonds to be foreclosed. The coupons should be paid for May. As to the November coupons, no decision was made, and it would be premature to make an order of reference to a Master.

The same decision was made as to $3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, series of May 15, 1882, coupons of November and May being unpaid.

Judge Lacombe put out of consideration payment of interest due on $508,000 income bonds of defendant railroad, as no interest had been earned.

Judge Lacombe also passed upon the payment of one year's interest due on funded coupons of 1884 and accounting, $4,031,000. "Upon the winding up of the affairs of the defendant railroad," he says, "these coupons would have to be paid in full before any subsequent installment of interest or the principal of the second consolidated bonds. The defendant, therefore, represented by these coupons and by the funded coupon bonds, is superior in point of lien to that represented by the subsequent coupons of the second consolidated bonds. There is no reason why the receivers should be instructed not to pay them, if there should be net income sufficient."

Two Suits Against George Gould.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 31.—Two suits were filed in the Circuit Court here yesterday against George J. Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. They were filed here in order to obtain service on Mr. Gould while he is enjoying a hunt in this country. The Sedalia, Warner and Southwestern Railroad Company sues at the relation of Dwight Tredway, who sues for himself and other stockholders to invoke the penalty of $100 a day from April 7, 1891, to the present time against Mr. Gould for violation of Section 2,335 of the Revised Statutes of 1889, which provides that it shall be unlawful to elect or appoint any person to any office of trust or profit or for such person to hold such office in any railroad company who is a stockholder or who is pecuniarily interested in any express, dispatch, or fast freight or transportation company which has for its object the shipment of persons or freight over said railroad. The total amount of penalty to date is nearly $150,000.

The Springfield and Sedalia Construction Company seeks to obtain damages of $100,000 from Mr. Gould on account of the violation of a contract. The construction company bought the interest of Dwight Tredway June 8, 1893, amounting to 1,356 shares, and Mr. Gould's refusal to complete the contract has resulted in damages for $50,000 to them since that time, judgment being asked for $100,000.

Chances of the Reading Plan.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—This was the first day for assenting to the new plan for the reconstruction of the Reading Railroad Company. In round numbers, the holders of $2,000,000 general mortgage bonds deposited their securities and affixed their signatures to the agreement to-day, the first to do so being ex-Chief Justice Edward M. Paxson, one of the receivers of the company.

Such stockholders and income bondholders as intend to assent to the plan are not likely to do so until within a few days of the time fixed for the determination of its success or failure, which is Dec. 31. The real test of the plan's popularity will not be had until the last week of the year, and while the members of the committee are sanguine of success, the general opinion in financial circles is that the plan will fail of adoption.

The Grand Trunk Meeting.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The result of the reballot in the Grand Trunk meeting last night to decide the question upon Mr. Seel's amendment whether the adoption of the report and accounts of the company be postponed until after the investigation of the company's affairs in Canada, was as follows:

Sir Henry Tyler's 41 shareholders, representing themselves, polled 15,283 votes, and 2,384 other shareholders, represented by proxies, polled 271,458. Total, 286,681 votes against the amendment. Mr. Seel's 43 shareholders, representing themselves, polled 4,382 votes, and other shareholders, represented by proxies, polled 6,756 votes. Total, 11,138 for the amendment.

Sir Henry Tyler declared his motion to adopt the report and accounts carried.

Atchison Decision Next Monday.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 31.—The arguments in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé injunction cases were completed in the United States District Court this afternoon, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy closing for the plaintiff. Judge Foster promised to render his opinion next Monday morning. By agreement, the stockholders' meeting, which is to convene to-morrow morning, will adjourn until Monday noon, at which time an election of Directors will take place, provided that the decision is in favor of the defendants. If the court finds for the plaintiff, the election will be postponed, pending the appeal of the case to the Federal Court of Appeals. The point at issue is whether the Kansas system of cumulative voting shall be put into operation.

Railway Extension to Flushing.

FLUSHING, N. Y., Oct. 31.—The applications of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Companies for entrance into Flushing have both been granted by the Board of Trustees. Both companies are required to carry passengers between any points within the village limits for 5 cents, and between Flushing and any points on the lines of their respective roads at a ten-cent fare. This will make it possible for Flushing residents to go to any point in Brooklyn or Long Island City for 10 cents. The Brooklyn City line expects to complete its extension from Corona in time to permit through traffic between Flushing and Brooklyn not later than July 1.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Justice Wallace of the United States Circuit Court has filed a decision in Utica in the case of the Inter-State Commerce Commission against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, to restrain the company from charging greater compensation for the transportation of window shades of any description than the third-class rate, the rate charged for the transportation of materials used in making window shades.

—Stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway have elected the following Directors: Edward King, James T. Woodward, C. C. Rawlins, W. Emmons Roosevelt, New-York; E. B. Weisley, Rye, N. Y.; J. V. B. Thayer, Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. P. Cheney, Jr., Boston; John J. McCook, New-York; Joseph C. Wilson, Topeka, Kan.; H. L. Morrill, St. Louis; J. E. McKeighan, R. C. Kerens, St. Louis; Aldace F. Walker, Chicago.

—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Big Four) Railroad in Cincinnati yesterday, the following Directors were elected to serve three years: Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, and M. E. Ingalls.

—J. R. Busk, Chairman of the Colorado Midland Bondholders' Committee, has received assurance of the support of the foreign holders of the bonds in the efforts he is making to protect the property.

—Alfred Merritt, former President of the Mesaba Road, has brought suit against John D. Rockefeller for $1,250,000. Mr. Merritt's claim grows out of the consolidation of the Mesaba mines.

—A meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Directors will be held in Philadelphia to-day to take action on the semi-annual dividend.

—Four conductors on the Boston and Maine Railroad have been suspended for neglecting to look at commuters' books.

—Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway Company, was in Atlanta, Ga., last Tuesday.

PUBLIC WORKS STATISTICS.

Commissioner Daly Sends His Report to Mayor Gilroy.

Commissioner Michael Daly of the Department of Public Works has sent to the Mayor his report for the third quarter of 1894, in which the total expenditures are shown to have been $2,055,674.52. For street improvements, $514,347.43 was expended. Seventy-seven contracts were made at an estimated cost of $500,643, and 111 contracts were completed at a total cost of $725,617.

Owing to a dry Summer, the natural flow of the Croton River furnished the full supply of water to the city for three days only, and on the remaining eighty-eight days it was supplemented by drawing on the water stored in the reservoirs and lakes to an aggregate quantity of 9,330,000,000 gallons, or an average of 105,000,000 a day. The daily consumption of water reached 196,000,000 gallons.

Six and one-quarter miles of water mains were laid to extend and improve the water service. New high-service pumping works are in course of construction on the line of the new aqueduct between High Bridge and Washington Bridge.

The bridge over the Harlem Ship Canal will be finished and opened to the public by the close of the year. General plans have been made and approved for a bridge over the Harlem River between First and Willis Avenues.

The total length of new pavement laid is nine and a half miles. There are now 460½ miles of sewers, with 5,495 receiving basins, on Manhattan Island. The streets, docks, parks, and bridges of the city are lighted by 24,392 gas lamps, 2,621 electric lamps, and 158 naphtha lamps.

The attendance at the free floating baths for the season numbered 2,943,000 males and 1,413,000 females. The revenue from the water service collected and paid into the City Treasury is $1,250,759, and the revenue from miscellaneous sources is $74,668.

WASHINGTON'S NEW POSTMASTER.

An Appointment That Is Commended by Citizens of All Parties.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—President Cleveland has just named for Postmaster of Washington, as the successor of Henry Sherwood, whose term had expired, James P. Willett of the Pennsylvania Avenue firm of Willett & Ruoff. Mr. Willett is a successful business man and a genial gentleman, and his appointment is commended by men of all parties as being highly satisfactory.

He is about fifty years of age, and was born in Washington about the time that James K. Polk, for whom he was named, was elected President. He has been a steadfast friend of Mr. Cleveland at all times since he was first a candidate for President, and was spoken of before as a suitable person to be made Postmaster. Besides being a prominent Knight Templar, he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Woodmont Rod and Gun Club. His public spirit has been manifested on many occasions, and he has never been appealed to in vain when it was desirable to uphold the credit of the city for hospitality or enterprise.

Appointments to Connecticut Post Offices were made as follows: Bryan F. Mahan, New-London; Harry E. Stevens, Norfolk. S. H. Parsons has been appointed fourth-class Postmaster at East Hampton, N. Y.

HIGHWAYMEN IN NEW-JERSEY.

A Bloomfield Man Robbed—Patrick Burns's Narrow Escape.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 31.—Walter A. Carver, a painter, of Nassau Street, New-York City, and a resident of Spruce Street, Bloomfield, was found unconscious in a stable on Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, this morning. His gold watch, diamond stud, and $115 in cash were stolen. Carver is seriously injured about the head, apparently by a sandbag.

Patrick Burns, proprietor of the Antique House, Nutley, was stopped by highwaymen late last night, while driving from Passaic to his home. Three masked men suddenly appeared, and, while one grasped the horse's head, the others covered Burns with guns. The horse, however, sprang forward, knocking down the man who held him and dashed madly toward Nutley. Burns was jolted out of the buggy upon the horse's back. He held fast to the harness until within a mile of his home. Here he met a party of friends, who returned in wagons to capture the highwaymen, but they had disappeared. Burns had $1,020 in his pockets.

A POLITICAL CHARGE RESENTED.

The Mayor of Chicago Has the Republican State Chairman Arrested.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Mayor Hopkins appeared before the Grand Jury to-day for the purpose of securing the indictment of Chairman Tanner of the State Republican Committee on a charge of criminal libel. The Grand Jury, however, considered the present an inopportune time to consider the matter, and no action was taken on it. The libel complained of was a sentence in a circular letter sent out by Chairman Tanner to the Republican Chairmen of town committees throughout the State, which charges that Mayor Hopkins had "levied blackmail upon the vices of the City of Chicago."

Constable McInerney served a warrant on Chairman Tanner this afternoon charging him with criminal libel against Mayor Hopkins. The warrant was sworn out before Justice Prindiville, and Mr. Tanner immediately gave bond.

Floating Wrecks at Sea.

Shipping men were much interested yesterday in an ocean chart received at the Maritime Exchange, from the Hydrographic Office. It was punctured with pins. Those having red heads marked the places where derelict vessels were last seen on the way across the ocean and along the coast. The pins indicated the situation of [illegible] wrecks, and yellow pins showed ice [illegible]

JERSEY DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL

GRATIFYING REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Democratic Enthusiasm Reported from All Sections Arouses Mercer County Democrats to Renewed Activity—Sewell's Candidacy and the Domination of Corporate Influences May Create an Overturning Like That of a Year Ago.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—The good news that has come here from Hudson, Essex, Monmouth, Union, Middlesex, and other Democratic counties in the State as to the activity of the Democrats in their respective localities has caused a decided change in the atmosphere at the Democratic League and other resorts here, as well as at the Trenton House, where the Democratic leaders meet and discuss the outlook with those veteran campaigners and shrewd political managers Secretary of State Kelsey and ex-Senator Stafford Little.

A week ago there seemed little comfort to be had in the reports from various parts of the State, and a listless and lifeless canvass was looked upon as a certainty. It was on this feeling that the Republicans based their hopes of again capturing the lower house, and so securing the election of Gen. Sewell, their boss, to the United States Senate.

But since it has come out as a fact that Republican success means only the election of Sewell and the absolute domination of the State by the ring that he represents there has been a revolt all along the line. The trusts and the monopolies of the State are with Sewell and for Sewell without a single exception. The people are against the trusts and, therefore, against their creature. They know well that with a Legislature elected on the Sewell issue there will come into power a gang, despotic, arrogant, heartless, and rapacious to the last degree.

When the Standard Oil monopoly has dictated the nomination for Congress of such a man as Fowler in the Eighth District; the Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered that Sewell shall be sent to the United States Senate, no matter what the cost; the gas companies have forced the nomination of such a man as their lobbyist, Charles W. Fuller, for Assembly in Hudson, and the Prudential Company of Newark has not only placed its chosen lobbyists and representatives on the Assembly ticket in Essex, and has dictated the defeat of Assemblyman Eisele because he would not bow to their will, and a score of other recognized tools of the corporations running for office on the Republican tickets all over the State, the plain people, as President Lincoln called the masses, have concluded that there will be mighty little chance for them in case of Republican success.

That the barefaced fashion in which all the corporate powers that wish to escape legitimate taxation in the State, or who are looking for still further legislation in their interests and against those of the people, have come to the support of the Republican nominees has opened the eyes of the voters, and there is possible such a complete overturning as there was a year ago when the race-track ring was thrown out of power without ceremony.

Democratic nominations, with scarcely an exception, have been strong, clean men, who are pledged to legislate in the interests of the people. The Republicans have raised the cry all over the State that "principles and men" must be considered this year, abandoning the war cry of a year ago that it was "men and not principles" that must be considered by the voter.

There is hardly a county in the State in which the Republican campaign is not one of apology. The Christian Associations, Law and Order Leagues, organizations of workingmen, and societies of all sorts are besought to pay no attention to the men who have been named for office, but to remember that the party is the thing and that Republicans alone can legislate honestly and properly for the people. When the broken promises of a year ago and the absolute refusal of the Republican Party to give the people the reform legislation they promised is referred to, then the pharisees shrug their shoulders and say they did not have sufficient time last Spring to carry out their promises, but that if they are again placed in power they will enact laws that will make New-Jersey another Garden of Eden before the fall.

Democrats who were led astray a year ago will not be fooled again this year, and they have returned to the ranks of their deserted party, knowing that there alone they will find the men who will carry out the violated promises of a year ago. This leads to the belief among the shrewdest party observers that they will run, by way of "Republican avalanches," as the henchmen of Gen. Sewell are so confidently predicting.

The heavy registration for an off year—much heavier than was expected—has given all the Democratic workers confidence, and this is shown in the canvass for Assemblymen, now in active progress in this county. Even though Mercer is normally Republican, Messrs. Howell, Drake, and Grover are all working most energetically, with a unity of purpose, to try and prevent the return to the Assembly of the "accidents" of a year ago—Ginder, Exton, and Wilbur. If the Democrats can do no more, they hope to be able to break the solid Republican delegation and get at least one member who will vote against the further domination of Sewellism in the State.

ESSEX REPUBLICANS GLOOMY.

Corporate Influences, Sewellism, and a Poor Ticket Presage Defeat.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 31.—Major Lentz, the Republican County Chairman, does not attempt to deny that the Republicans are in a bad way here. Their ticket for the Assembly is a weak one, very weak, in the opinion of The Newark Advertiser, the organ of Sewell, the Republican machine, the Prudential Company, and their schemes.

Storrs of Orange, who was the open apologist and advocate of the corporations and against the people in all the legislation proposed in their interest, and Charles A. Schober of this city, the keeper of the lowest kind of a "dive" and a saloon of the shadiest kind of reputation, are two thorns in the sides of the Republican managers. If the Assemblymen were to be elected by districts, there would be no trouble in both the men getting through, but both have got to go before the whole county for their suffrages.

Storrs is particularly offensive to the men of moderate means in the county, as, in the interest of the Prudential and Industrial Insurance Companies of the State, he was an opponent of the bill compelling these greedy concerns to give paid-up policies to holders of their cheap-rate insurance who had paid their premiums regularly for at least two years. One of his associates on the ticket, Assemblyman Eisele, was forced on the ticket against the dictates of the Prudential Company because he advocated the very bill that Storrs was such an earnest opponent of. Storrs was also against the Two-Cent Ferry bill, the reduction of charges by gas companies, the Track Elevation bill, the Water bill, and other bills that were for the benefit of the people as against the corporations.

If the Republicans of the county manage to split the delegation from this district, Eisele will be the man that will do it, but the insurance people have their knives out for him, and so his chance is certainly not of the roselest.

Against Schober there will be determined opposition by the members of the Christian Endeavor Societies and church people generally. The Republicans would drive him off the ticket, if it was not now too late to name a substitute, in order to satisfy the churchgoers among the Republicans, and there are some of these, strange as it may seem, Schober is, however, a particular pet of Major Lentz, who had him placed on the ticket on the representation that he was a cutler. Now the Major is trying to lie out of the fact that Schober keeps a saloon, and a very tough one at that. But the temperance men among the Republicans have "nailed him to the cross," as the boys say, by producing the record of the license granted to him.

Other Essex County Republican saloon keepers of the type of "The" Allen in [illegible] are very angry because the Re[illegible]

that this fact will tend to hurt the ticket. These saloon men say they will see to it that it does hurt it, as they will cut the whole ticket, except Shober, unless the opposition to him is quieted and called off. This the party managers cannot do, however, as the opposition comes from men who are not in the habit of bowing to the will of "Boss" Lenz.

To make the trouble worse for the Republicans, The Advertiser is giving the ticket only the most lukewarm support, partly because the County Convention tried to get through a resolution giving Sewell a slap in the face as a candidate for the United States Senate. The Advertiser is for Sewell and the Prudential first, last, and all the time. It has been satisfied that Sewell will have the votes of the Assemblymen if they are elected, and harps on that all the time to the disgust of decent Republicans who are trying to keep this notorious fact in the background.

Essex will be the battleground for the control of the House, and it now looks as if the issue here would not be in doubt. The Republicans confess this when they assert that "they hope to get a part of the delegation" from here, which means that the efforts of the party will be confined to the election of men who will be true to the Prudential and Sewell. That a number of the nominees, notably Eisele and Shober, are marked for slaughter is an open secret here, and there will be some lively times next Tuesday.

A REPUBLICAN SUBTERFUGE.

A Dummy Candidate to Check the Revolt Against Sewellism.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 31.—Franklin Murphy was seen to-day and asked what he thought of the proposition, made by Sewell's heelers as a blind, to make him a candidate for the United States Senatorship. Mr. Murphy said:

"Two things have occurred recently that have an important bearing upon the political situation. The first was the adoption by the County Convention of a resolution declaring in favor of a Senatorial representative of the industrial interests of Northern New-Jersey. The second was the visit of Gen. Sewell to Newark last week and his declaration in a reported interview that in South Jersey 'everything is all our way,' and that opposition to him is confined to Essex County.

"My view," Mr. Murphy continued, "is that the resolution of the Essex County Convention expresses the feeling of Republicans not only in Essex, but in several other counties, and that Gen. Sewell very greatly overestimates his own personal supremacy. If the natural wish of Republicans here and elsewhere to be represented in the Senate by some one connected with the important commercial interests in the State that have made Newark and other cities prosperous is disposed to concentrate upon me, I will be highly honored by the preference, and I have decided to permit the use of my name as a candidate.

"I believe it to be the right of this section of the State," continued the well-known manufacturer, "to have a candidate, notwithstanding the intimation by Gen. Sewell that New-Jersey is too small for sectional divisions upon the Senatorial question.

"I believe also that there can be wholesome competition in the Republican Party for its highest honors and that it is a very unwholesome thing in any political party when any one man has a right to assume that everything is all his way.

"I will say, therefore, that I shall be very glad to be a candidate in the Republican Party of New-Jersey in open, generous competition with all others who may be freely suggested by their fellow-citizens."

Murphy's candidacy is nothing but the most transparent political trick of the Republican managers to act as a buffer against the anti-Sewell feeling which is manifesting itself hourly among the Republicans. Mr. Murphy is a dummy candidate, and he knows it as well as does every other sane citizen of this State.

MIDDLESEX ALL RIGHT.

Democrats Will Elect a Senator and Three Assemblymen.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 31.—Middlesex sends greeting to the Democrats of the State of New-Jersey with the announcement that she will hold her end up with the rest of the State, and will be represented at Trenton at the coming session of the Legislature by a good sound Democrat in the Senate in the person of James H. Van Cleef of this city, who has been honored by three terms as Mayor of the city. He is one of the strongest men in the county, and is so popular here at his own home that he was twice indorsed by the Republicans when running for Mayor. He will be a stronger man in every way than his predecessor, "Bob" Adrain, and his nomination was equivalent to an election. He will poll a very large Republican vote, as he deserves to.

For members of the Assembly the Democrats of the county will return William F. Harkins of this city, who was a member of the last body, and who has an admirable record as a legislator. His associates at Trenton from this county will be Charles C. Hommans, a prominent and popular lawyer at Perth Amboy, and John O. Cozzens of South River, a representative business man. The party is thoroughly united here, and the majority of 824 that the county showed last year against the Democrats on the race track issue will be reversed by an average of about 1,500 in the opinion of the best informed of the prognosticators on political affairs in the county.

With Monmouth and Somerset Counties, this forms the Third Congressional District, and will certainly return to Congress the present incumbent, Jacob A. Geissenhainer, with a plurality that will closely approach the 3,327 that he had in 1892, when he ran against Hoffman. Mr. Geissenhainer is a resident of Freehold, in Monmouth County, but, as he has been a consistent representative of the people of the entire district, he will be good enough for the voters of Middlesex. His election is as near to an absolute certainty as anything can be in politics.

The Junior Order of American Mechanics

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

THE COAL STOCKS HIGHER ON SMALLER BUSINESS.

The Grangers the Object of Attack—Northwestern Unusually Active and Weak on Liquidation and Short Selling—St. Paul's Statement for September Disappointing—Sugar Again Active—Good Buying Frightens the Bears.

Further covering in the coal stocks yesterday gave the group an appearance of strength, but the transactions were on a much smaller scale than in recent days. Jersey Central sold up to 95¼, but closed at 94⅛, the net gain for the day being 1¼ points, on sales of a little more than 11,000 shares. Delaware and Hudson, on sales of 4,290 shares, gained 1½ points, and Lackawanna, on 2,340 half shares, 1⅝ points. The relatively small transactions in the group were regarded as indicating the culmination of the movement for the time being.

In the Grangers, Northwestern was more active than on any other day for many months. Over 25,000 shares were traded in. Opening at 101, it advanced to 101¼, and then developed marked weakness, declining to 98⅞, but closing at 99⅛, a net loss of 2 points. The bears were particularly aggressive against the stock, but it is believed that there was a considerable amount of liquidation also. St. Paul was almost as active as Northwestern, and, while the weakness in it was not so pronounced, it was heavy. Its net loss was ⅝. Burlington was quiet, but was lower, as was Rock Island. The St. Paul statement for the month of September was disappointing, and it was on the showing made therein that the Grangers were sold. The general list was fairly steady.

More than 34 per cent. of the day's business was done in Sugar. It was weak in the early trading, strong in the first part of the afternoon, and heavy toward the close. While the selling was liberal, it was apparent that some one was willing to take all offered, notwithstanding the depressing talk indulged in by insiders. The strength in the afternoon was largely due to covering of shorts, on the theory that the market was being manipulated for the purpose of accumulating stock. There was only small trading in the other industrials. At the close the market was irregular.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy. Call loans were made at 1 per cent. throughout the day.

Time money was offered freely, but the demand was light. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 2½@3 per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 2½@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3¾ per cent. for high-grade single names, and 4½ per cent. for others.

Call money in London was quoted at ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ½@9-16 per cent.

The Clearing House exchanges were $85,637,203 and balances $4,603,033. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $369,898.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and somewhat easier. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.87½ for sixty-day bills and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.86⅛@$4.86⅜ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅜ for demand, $4.87⅝@$4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.86 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 97⅜, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 125 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 3-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10 discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—5@8c discount. Chicago—35c premium. St. Louis—25c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 62½; Atchison, ⅜, to 5¼; Erie, ⅝, to 13⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 64½; Reading, ⅛, to 8⅞; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 11¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛ to 16⅜; Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 16, and Kansas and Texas, ⅛, to 13⅜. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ¾, to 63⅞; Lake Shore, ¼, to 136, and Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 14⅛. Illinois Central sold at 92. British consols were quoted at 101 11-16 for both money and the account.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was fairly active and generally lower. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

L. D. & S. 1st .t r. ..5	Ore. S. Line 6s....1¼
M. & St.L. 1st, S. W.3½	Reading general....1¼

DECLINED.

Erie 2d cn.....1¼	Nor. & West. gen..1
Han. & St. J. cn.....1	St.P.M.& M. M. C. 5s.1½
L. & W. B. cn., as.1	T., A. A. & N. M. 1st.1½
Met. Elev. 1st.....1	

Government bonds were firm. The 4s registered advanced ⅜, and the 4s coupon and the 5s, each ¼. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r....	96	.....	Cur. 6s, '97..107	....	....
4s, r.....	115¾	115¾	Cur. 6s, '98..110	....	....
4s, c.....	115½	116	Cur. 6s, '99..118	....	....
5s, r.....	119	119½	Cher. 4s, '96.103⅛	....	....
5s, c.....	120¼	120¾	Cher. 4s, '97.104½	....	....
Cur. 6s, '95.101	....	....	Cher. 4s, '98.105¾	....	....
Cur. 6s, '96.104	....	....	Cher. 4s, '99.106¾	....	....

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
for September—			
Gross earnings..	$2,809,375	.....	$214,175
Op. ex., incl. taxes.	1,808,765	.....	52,616
Net earnings.....	1,005,610	.....	161,559
For three months from July 1—			
Gross earnings..	7,081,679	.....	943,068
Op. ex., incl. taxes.	4,872,977	.....	808,405
Net earnings.....	2,208,702	.....	334,663
Wabash for September—			
Gross earnings..	1,075,511	.....	221,661
Op. expenses.....	785,790	.....	141,439
Net earnings.....	289,721	.....	80,222
1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings..	8,404,462	.....	1,820,912
Op. expenses.....	6,512,919	.....	1,410,966
Net earnings.....	1,891,543	.....	409,946

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American.....	200	Market & Fulton....	210
American Exchange.	153	Mechanics'.....	210
Broadway.....	230	Mech. & Traders'....	140
Butch. & Drovers'..	168	Mercantile*.....	175
Central National..	121	Merchants'.....	135
Chase National...	450	Merchants' Ex.....	110
Chatham.....	350	Metropolis.....	350
Chemical.....	4200	Mount Morris.....	125
City.....	425	Nassau.....	155
Citizens'.....	135	New-York.....	280
Columbia.....	200	New-York County...	530
Commerce.....	178	N. Y. National Ex...	105
Continental.....	120	Ninth National....	117
Corn Exchange.....	290	Nineteenth Ward...	125
Deposit.....	14	Nat. Bank of N. A..	140
East River.....	140	Oriental.....	230
Fifth Avenue.....	2000	Pacific.....	175
First National.....	2500	Park.....	275
First Nat. of S. I..	112	Peoples'.....	206
Fourth National...	188	Phenix.....	118
Gallatin National..	310	Republic.....	157
German American...	116	Seaboard National..	170
Germania.....	325	Second National...	820
Greenwich.....	150	Seventh National...	126
Hanover.....	300	Shoe & Leather....	110
Imp. & Trad's.....	600	Southern National..	100
Importers'.....	180	State of New-York..	100
Irving.....	115	23d St. National...	100
Leather Manuf'rs..	180	Western National...	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express.....	146	147	146	147	144	148	61
American Coal.....	90	90	90	90	87	....	100
American Cotton Oil	27½	27½	27	27	27	27½	770
American Cotton Oil pf.....	74½	74½	74¼	74¼	74¼	....	250
*American Sugar Refining..	84½	85½	83½	84⅝	84⅜	84¾	70,279
American Sugar Refining pf.	91¾	91⅞	91¼	91⅞	91¼	92	346
*American Tel. & Cable Co.	90	90¼	90	90½	89	91	20
American Tobacco.....	90	90¼	99	99¼	98½	99¼	325
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.	5¼	5¾	4⅞	5	4⅞	5	1,050
Baltimore & Ohio.....	68	68	68	68	67¼	68¼	130
*Bay State Gas.....	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22½	22⅝	400
Canada Southern.....	49¾	49¾	49½	49½	49¼	49¾	625
Canadian Pacific.....	62	62	62	62	61½	62½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	17½	18	17⅝	18	17⅜	18	800
Chicago & Alton.....	73⅝	74¼	73¼	74	73⅝	74⅛	9,355
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	94	94	94	94	144	147	100
Chicago & Northwestern....	101	101¼	98⅞	99⅛	99⅛	95	10
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy....	145	145	143	145	....	99¼	25,486
C., C., C. & St. Louis.....	72¾	73¼	72	72½	72⅜	72½	100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul....	36½	36¾	36¼	36⅛	36	36¼	9,676
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf..	61	61¾	59½	60¼	60¼	60¾	300
Chicago, Rock Isl. & Pacific.	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	118½	120	22,100
Consolidated Gas Co.....	60½	60½	60⅜	60¼	60⅛	60¼	172
Delaware & Hudson.....	119	119	119	119	118	119	2,960
Del., Lack. & Western....	122¾	124¼	122¾	123½	123½	....	83
Denver & Rio Grande.....	157¼	159¼	157¼	158	157⅜	158¼	4,241
Denver & Rio Grande pf....	11	11	11	11	10⅜	11½	2,340
Distilling & Cattle Feeding..	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33	100
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y..	10¼	10¼	10⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10	400
Erie Telegraph & Telephone..	100	100	100	100	96¾	100½	1,225
General Electric.....	54	54	54	54	53⅜	54½	100
Great Northern pf.....	35	35½	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	1,240
Illinois Central.....	102½	102¼	102½	102½	100	102	10
Illinois Central, leased lines.	91	91	90	90	89¾	90½	110
Iowa Central.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	7½	14
Lake Erie & Western.....	16¾	16¼	16	16	15¾	16	230
*Long Island Traction.....	131¾	131¾	131	131½	131¼	131¼	300
Louisville & Nashville.....	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	11½	12¾	712
Louis., New-Alb. & Chicago..	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7½	8	423
Louis., New-Alb. & Chi. pf..	21½	22	20	21	20	22	935
Manhattan Consolidated....	106½	107¼	106	106½	106½	107	100
Michigan Central.....	98	98	98	98	97¼	98	500
Missouri Pacific.....	27⅞	28⅛	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝	27½	1,485
Nash., Chattanooga & St. L..	69⅞	69¾	69½	69⅝	68	70	101
*National Lead Co.....	39	39	39	39	38⅝	39	1,525
*National Lead Co. pf.....	87¼	87½	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	89	195
New-Jersey Central.....	95¼	96¼	93¾	94⅜	94⅛	94¾	100
New-York Central.....	98	98¼	97¼	97⅝	97⅛	98	270
N. Y. & N. E., all pd.....	30⅞	30⅞	29¾	29¾	29¾	30¾	11,329
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	30½	30¾	640
N. Y., Lack. & Western pf....	....	....	27½	27½	27	29	31
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western.	116	116	116	116	....	....	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf....	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12⅜	100
North American.....	41½	42	41½	42	41⅜	42	250
Northern Pacific.....	4	4	4	4	4	4	200
Northern Pacific pf.....	4½	4½	4¼	4¼	4	4⅜	625
Oregon & Western.....	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	17	100
Pacific Mail.....	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	105
Philadelphia & Reading.....	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅜	910
Pittsburg & Western pf.....	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	1,220
P., C., C. & St. Louis.....	28½	28½	28½	28½	28	28½	700
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf....	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	15½	15⅝	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	42	42	42	42	41½	42	100
Rich. & W. Point, 5th in. pd	17	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17	100
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	118	118	118	118	115	118	1,090
St. Louis Southwestern.....	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4	4½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf....	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	9¾	1,200
Southern Pacific.....	33½	33½	32½	32½	32½	33	200
*South. Ry. Sec., when issued.	18¼	18¼	17¾	17¾	17⅝	18	1,810
*South. Ry. Sec. pf., when issued.	12	12	12	12	11	12	500
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....	40½	40½	40	40	40	41	1,200
Texas Pacific.....	16	16	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16	500
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. Mich..	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	100
Union Pacific.....	4⅞	5¼	4⅞	5¼	5¼	5¾	1,150
United States Cordage.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	12	305
United States Express.....	12⅞	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13	300
*United States Leather pf..	46	46	46	46	42	48	300
Wabash pf.....	59¾	59¾	59½	59½	59½	60	20
Western Union Telegraph...	14	14	14	14	13⅞	14	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	87	87	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	88	600
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf...	11	11	11	11	10⅜	11	2,218
Wisconsin Central.....	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	40	104
	4½	4½	4½	4½	3½	4½	20
Total sales.....							191,702

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Atch, T & S F 4s		Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s		N Y, N H & H 4s,		Pitts & W 1st		Ore. R. & N. 20	25	
2,500.....	66⅛	13,000.....	96	con deb certs		3,000.....	82½	Penn. Coal...275		
4,000.....	66⅛	Den & R G Imp 5s		all installments paid		Rich & Dan 6s		Peo. & East. 2½	6	
10,000.....	66¼	10,000.....	76¼	2,000.....	133¼	2,000.....	119⅝	P., F.W. & C.155¼		3½
5,000.....	66⅝	5,000.....	76½	N Y Ont & W ref 4s		10,000.....	120	P., C. & St. L.		
6,000.....	66¼	Elliz, Lex & B S 5s		1,000.....	87⅛	St. L. Kan & North		pf. & G. pf.139		
5,000.....	66⅜	2,000.....	99½	20,000.....	87¼	Real Est & R 1s		Quitaliver .. 1		2½
3,000.....	66⅜	Erie con gold 7s		2,000.....	87¾	10,000.....	104½	Quicksil. pf.		15
10,000.....	66¾	10,000s20F.....	134	Nor & W gen mtge		St L S W 1st		Rens. & Sar.161		
15,000.....	66¾	Ft W & D C 1st		2,000.....	119	5,000.....	59	R. & W. P.		
1,000.....	66¼	1,000.....	71½	North Pac 1st coupon		2,000.....	59½	pf., t. r.....	21½	22
500.....	66⅜	Gal. Har & San An,		15,000.....	114	1,000.....	59¼	Rio Grande W 1st		
5,000.....	66½	Mex & Pac Div 5s		7,000s20F.....	113⅞	1,000.....	59	65,000.....	96	
At, T & S F 2d 3-4s,		5,000.....	92⅞	North Pac 1st reg		St L S W 2d inc		Rio Grande W 1st		
Class A		Han & St J con		65,000.....	112⅞	5,000.....	17¾	8,000.....	67⅞	
13,000.....	19¼	2,000.....	118½	North Pac 2d coupon		10,000.....	17½	Rome, W & Og con.		
5,000.....	19¾	H & Tex gen G M 4s		4,000.....	87¾	3,000.....	17¾	1,000.....	110½	
3,000.....	19½	10,000.....	63¼	North Pac con 5s		10,000.....	17⅝	1,000.....	110¾	
1,000.....	19¼	Ind, Dec & Sp 1st		18,000s8.....	27	10,000.....	17⅞	3,000s3.....	116⅜	
5,000.....	19⅜	Trust Co certs		Nor Pac col tr notes		St P, M & M 1st con-				
Atlan & Pac guar 4s		5,000.....	114	28,000.....	79	solidated 6s				
5,000.....	40⅜	5,000.....	115	12,000.....	79¼	1,000.....	118¾			
Austin & N W 1st		Kanawha & Mich 4s		32,000.....	78½	St P, M & M 1st Mon				
5,000.....	88	10,000.....	75½	5,000.....	78¾	Cent 5s				
Broadway & 7th Av		Kan Pac 1st con		19,000.....	79	1,000.....	100			
1st con 5s		1,000.....	76	Ohio South 1st		St Paul con 6s				
5,000.....	112½	4,000.....	75¼	5,000.....	95	2,000.....	94¾			
B, C R & N 1st		1,000.....	75¼	2,000.....	95	S Pac of Cal 5s con				
9,000.....	107¼	Laclede Gas L Co of		Oreg Short Line 6s		7,000.....	93			
Cent of N J G M 5s		St L 1st 5s		4,000.....	81½	Southern Ry 1st 5s,				
5,000s30F.....	115	1,000.....	89½	1,000.....	82	when issued, with				
2,000.....	115	Lehigh V of N Y 1st		1,000.....	82¼	Jan. '95, coupon				
5,000.....	115¼	5,000s5F.....	108	10,000.....	82¼	2,000.....	87⅞			
10,000.....	115⅝	Lehigh & W B con		5,000.....	82¼	7,000.....	87¾			
Ches & Ohio con 5s		assented		5,000.....	82¼	1,000.....	88			
4,000.....	109½	1,000.....	108	2,000.....	82¼	3,000.....	87¾			
Ches & O, R & A Div		Long Island con 5s		Penn Cos gtd 4½s		2,000.....	87¾			
1st con 4s		L & N unified g 4s		5,000.t.....	110½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s				
1,000.....	95¾	4,000s20F.....	117	5,000s10F.....	110½	4,000s3.....	86¾			
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		L, N A & C G M		2,000s20F.....	110¾	5,000.....	86¾			
32,000.....	75½	3,000.....	60¾	3,000.....	110¼	7,000.....	86¾			
3,000.....	75¾	Manhattan Ry con 4s		2,000s20F.....	110¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc				
10,000.....	75½	6,000.....	97¼	People's G & C Chi		7,000.....	25½			
5,000.....	75¾	Metropolitan El 1st		1st con 6s		5,000.....	25¼			
Chi, Bur & Q deb 5s		2,000.....	121	2,000.....	89¼	10,000.....	25½			
20,000.....	101	Metropolitan El 2d		Peo, Dec & Evans 1st,		Tol, A A & N M 1st				
Chi, Bur & Q Neb		3,000.....	110½	Evansville Div		1,000.....	85			
ext 4s		Mich Cent con 7s		2,000.....	94	Tol, St L & K C 1st,				
12,000.....	89½	5,000s3.....	124¼	Peo & Eastern 1st		trust receipts				
3,000.....	89	Mil & St Paul 1st, H		5,000.....	75½	10,000.....	60			
Chi & E Ill gen 5s		& D Div 7s		Phil & R 1st pf inc		Union Elev 1st				
5,000.....	101¼	5,000.....	125¼	1,000.....	30¾	1,000.....	84½			
Chi & East Ill 1st		Mil & St Paul con		2d pf inc		Union Pac 1st, '96				
2,000.....	116½	2,000.....	131	1,000.....	21	4,000.....	105½			
Chi & Nor Pac 1st,		M & St L 1st S W ext		5,000.....	21¼	2,000.....	105¾			
trust receipts		2,000.....	167¾	8d pf inc		Union Pac ext S 7s				
30,000.....	39¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		1,000.....	16½	5,000.....	98			
2,000.....	39¼	5,000.....	81½	10,000.....	16⅜	U S Cordage Co 1st				
Chi & N W ext 4s		Mo, K & T 2d		9,000.....	16¼	2,000.....	71⅝			
1,000.....	102⅝	13,000.....	43	Phil & R G M 4s		Virginia Mid G M				
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		Mo, K & East 1st		4,000.....	77½	1,000.....	98			
5,000.....	102¼	10,000.....	79⅞	5,000.....	77⅝	Wabash 1st 5s				
4,000.....	102⅜	10,000.....	80	15,000.....	77⅞	1,000.....	106½			
88,000.....	102⅝	Mob & O G M 4s		7,000.....	78	2,000.....	106⅝			
5,000s20F.....	102⅞	5,000.....	64	4,000.....	78¼	1,000.....	106½			
20,000.....	102⅞	N Y Cent 1st reg		Rich & West P Term		2,000.....	106¾			
Den & Rio Grande 4s		5,000.....	127	collat trust 5s		8,000.....	107			
5,000.....	80	N Y, Lake E & West,		trust receipts		West Shore gtd 4s				
18,000.....	80¼	new 2d con		2,000.....	32	1,000.....	105¾			
500.....	80¼	1,000.....	70¼	Rio Grande W 1st		Registered				
1,000.....	80	D M & Co eng certs		8,000.....	67⅞	5,000.....	104¾			
5,000s30F.....	80¼	10,000s20F.....	71½	Rome, W & Og con		West N C con 6s				
East Tenn, Va & Ga		N Y, O & W con 5s		1,000.....	110¼	2,000.....	111¾			
1st ext 5s		1,000.....	111⅝	1,000.....	110¾	West U col tr 5s				
D M & Co certs				3,000s3.....	116⅜	5,000.....	107¼			
5,000.....	54									
Total sales.....										$1,186,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus..165		175	D., S. S. & A.	2¾	4	Md. Coal pf. 45		60	Ore. R. & N. 20		25
Alt. & T. H. 31		34½	E. T., V. & G., cts. all			M. & St. L. pf., all as.			Penn. Coal...275		
A. & T. H.pf.170		....	pd.....	10½	11½	pd	41	43	Peo. & East. 2½	6	
Am. Dis. Tel. 35		....	E. T., V. & G. 1st pf., cts. all pd.	17	20	Minn. Iron...	48	50	P., F.W. & C.155¼		3½
Am. Express.110½		112	E. T., V. & G. 2d pf., cts. all pd.	12	13	Mo., K. & T. pf.	13½	13¾	P., C. & St. L. pf. & G. pf.139		
Am. Tob. pf.106		110	Edison Elec. Ill.	98	100	M.,K.& T. pf.	20½	21¼	Quitaliver .. 1		2½
At. Par.	⅞	1¼	Mobile & O..	17	19	Nat. Lin. Oil.	20½	21½	Quicksil. pf.		15
B. & O. S.W. pf., new....	5	9	Nat. Starch..	7	9¼	Nat. Starch..	7	9¼	Rens. & Sar.161		
B. & S. I. pf.135		....	Nat. Tube pf.	44	50	N. Y. 1st pf..	44	50	R. & W. P. pf., t. r.....	21½	22
Bos. A.L. pf.100¼		....	N. S. 2d pf.	25	30	New Cent. C.	7	9	St. J. & G. I.	96	....
Bruns. Co....	1½	4½	New-York & N.H.188		190	N.Y. & N.H.188			St. P. & D. pf.	21½	26
B., R. & P. pf.	11	20	Ontario Silver			N. Y. C. & St. L.	18	14	St. P. & D.pf. 88		95
B.,R.& P. pf.		60	Oregon Imp.	14½	16½	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf..	25½	29	St.P. & O.pf.100		110
B.,C.R. & N. 40½		....	Ore. S. L. & U. N.....	6½	9¼	N.Y.S. & W.	14	14½	St.P.,M.& M.106½		110
C. F. & M....	6	....	Pitts & W 1st 3,000.....	82½	....	Norfolk & So.	64	....	Stl. bull. cts.	64	....
Central Pac.	14	14½	Rich & Dan 6s 2,000.....	119⅛	....	Nor. & West.	7	7½	T. F. L. Tr.	8	10
Chi. & E. Ill. 50¼		54	10,000.....	120	....	Nor. & W.pf.	21	21½	Tol. & O. C.	50	....
Cleve. & P..158¼		....	St. L. Kan & North Real Est & R 1s			Ont. Mining.	7	7½	T. & O. C. pf.	72½	....
C. C.& I. D...	7	....	10,000.....	104½	....	Oregon Imp.	14½	16½	U. S. C. pf.	22	24
Col. F. & I..	22	24	St L S W 1st 5,000.....	59	....	Ore. S. L. & U. N.....	6½	9¼	U. S. C. std.	....	50
C. & H. C..	5¼	6¾	2,000.....	59½	....	Pitts & W 1st 3,000.....	82½	....	U.P.,D. & G.	3½	5
C.,H.V. & T.	17½	18¾	1,000.....	59	....	Rich & Dan 6s 2,000.....	119⅝	....	U. S. Rubber.	40	41
C., H. V. & T. pf.....		64	St L S W 2d inc 5,000.....	17¾	....	10,000.....	120	....	U. S. R. pf.	94	95
Con. Coal....	31	32½	10,000.....	17½	....	St. L. Kan & North Real Est & R 1s			T. F. L. Tr.	8	10
D.M. & Ft.D.	5½	7	10,000.....	17⅝	....	10,000.....	104½	....	Tol. & O. C.	50	....
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.....	30	....	3,000.....	17⅞	....	St L S W 1st 5,000.....	59	....	T. & O. C. pf.	72½	....
D., S. S. & A. pf.....		7½	2,000.....	18	....	2,000.....	59	....	U. S. C. pf.	22	24
*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.			1,000.....	18¼	....	10,000.....	59½	....	U. S. C. std.	....	50
			5,000.....	18⅜	....	St L S W 2d inc 5,000.....	17¾	....	U.P.,D. & G.	3½	5
			2,000.....	18½	....	10,000.....	17½	....	U. S. Rubber.	40	41
			Tex & Pac 1st 5s 4,000s3.....	86¾	....	3,000.....	17⅝	....	U. S. R. pf.	94	95
			5,000.....	86¾	....	1,000.....	17⅝	....	T. F. L. Tr.	8	10
			7,000.....	87¼	....	2,000.....	17⅝	....	Tol. & O. C.	50	....
			5,000.....	86¾	....	10,000.....	17⅝	....	T. & O. C. pf.	72½	....
			Tex & Pac 2d inc 7,000.....	25½	....	St P, M & M 1st con- solidated 6s 1,000.....	118¾	....	S. C. pf.	22	24
			5,000.....	25½	....	St P, M & M 1st Mon Cent 5s 1,000.....	100	....	U. S. C. std.	....	50
			10,000.....	25½	....	St. P. & D. 1st 2,000.....	71¼	....	U.P.,D. & G.	3½	5
			Tol, A A & N M 1st 1,000.....	85	....	St. P. & D. pf. 88		95	U. S. Rubber.	40	41
			Tol, St L & K C 1st, trust receipts 10,000.....	60	....	St.P.,M.& M.106½		110	U. S. R. pf.	94	95
			Union Elev 1st 1,000.....	84½	....	Stl. bull. cts.	64	....	T. F. L. Tr.	8	10
			Union Pac 1st, '96 4,000.....	105½	....	T. & O. C. pf.	72½	....	Tol. & O. C.	50	....
			2,000.....	105¾	....	S. C. pf.	22	24	T. & O. C. pf.	72½	....
			Union Pac ext S 7s 5,000.....	98	....	U. S. C. std.	....	50	S. C. pf.	22	24
			U S Cordage Co 1st 2,000.....	71⅝	....	U.P.,D. & G.	3½	5	U. S. C. std.	....	50
			Virginia Mid G M 1,000.....	98	....	U. S. Rubber.	40	41	U.P.,D. & G.	3½	5
			Wabash 1st 5s 1,000.....	106½	....	U. S. R. pf.	94	95	U. S. Rubber.	40	41
			1,000.....	106¼	....	T. F. L. Tr.	8	10	U. S. R. pf.	94	95
			2,000.....	106⅜	....	Tol. & O. C.	50	....	T. F. L. Tr.	8	10
			10,000.....	106½	....	T. & O. C. pf.	72½	....

FINANCIAL—Continued from Page 10.

TO THE GENERAL MTGE. BONDHOLDERS, INCOME BONDHOLDERS, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Committee have completed a Plan of Readjustment, copies of which may be obtained from any of the undersigned or from any of the Depositaries named below.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY and the Receivers have been authorized by the United States Circuit Court to enter into an agreement to issue the securities and make the payments as provided for in the plan, in case the same shall be declared effective by the Committee and Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Holders of General Mortgage Bonds

are required to deposit their bonds (for which Trust Company receipts will be issued) and to assent to the plan above mentioned and the bondholders' agreement. Immediately upon such deposit and assent the Committee will pay, in cash, par and accrued interest TO JAN. 1, 1895, for the overdue coupons or for assignments of the overdue registered interest, as the case may be. Bondholders may, instead of cash, receive ten-year 6 per cent. equitable interest certificates, redeemable at 105, and secured by the deposited coupons or assigned interest.

A syndicate has been formed to purchase the coupons and registered interest of the General Mortgage Bonds up to and including Jan. 1, 1895, in case the Company does not pay the same, and in case the holders of assenting bonds prefer not to take the Scrip above mentioned.

Income Bondholders and Stockholders

are required to deposit their respective securities (for which Trust Company receipts will be issued) and to agree either (1) to purchase at par and accrued interest 5 per cent. Collateral Trust Bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the par value of their respective holdings, or (2) at their option to contribute an amount equal to 3 per cent. of the par value of their respective holdings, for which contributions no obligation of the Railroad Company will be issued to them.

Deposits of securities must be made under this plan on or before DEC. 31, 1894, with one of the following Depositaries:

The Central Trust Company of New-York,
54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY.

The Finance Company of Pennsylvania,
431 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The London County Bank,
LONDON.

DATED OCT. 30, 1894.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE,
THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr.
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
RICHARD Y. COOK.

FREDERIC W. WHITRIDGE,
JOHN G. JOHNSON,
MAYER SULZBERGER
GEORGE L. RIVES,
Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York City.

RICHMOND TERMINAL REORGANIZATION.

23 Wall Street,
New-York, November 1st, 1894.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Receipts for Securities of the Richmond and West Point Terminal Railway and Warehouse Company, Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and System, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and System:

On and after November 2d we shall be prepared to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred Schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a Notary Public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND & MORTGAGE

BY

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.

AND

The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.

AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.

Apply to

BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

This Committee is still receiving deposits of the Second Mortgage Bonds, and invites all holders who desire representation solely on the merits of their mortgage and free from entanglements with other interests to deposit their bonds with the New-York Security and Trust Company, No. 46 Wall St., in exchange for that Company's negotiable receipts.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman.
120 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 29, 1894.

American Typefounders' Securities.
New-York & East River Gas Co.'s Securities.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Stk.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Industrials which have a current market a specialty.

OUR NEW PARLORS CONTAIN ALL AVAILable financial information. We are "up to date" and a little ahead.

Our daily market letter is sent free upon request, and the information contained is invaluable to investors. Our percentage of accurate forecasts is 80 per cent. It cannot be beat.

FISHER CO.,
18 and 20 Broadway.
Rooms 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, and 325.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PATENT RIGHT FOR THE AGENCY FOR DR. Wm. A. Hammond's Animal Extract are now for sale for the following foreign countries: Spain, England, Italy, Germany, Australia. Address COLUMBIA CHEMICAL CO., Washington, D. C.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY

Guarantee Fund Notes.

BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1894.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court, the Receivers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad will pay, on and after Nov. 1st next, at their office, No. 95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., Coupons No. 12, maturing on that date, on Guarantee Fund Notes of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Co.

ALDACE F. WALKER,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
J. C. WILSON,
} Receivers.

INTEREST ALLOWED

from Nov. 1 on deposits made not later than Saturday, Nov. 3, and remaining in bank on Jan. 1, 1895, by

CHARLES A. BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
40 AND 42 WALL ST.

Dividends.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS is payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, on and after Nov. 1st, 1894:

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.,
Debenture 8s.
ALEXANDRIA, IND.
Improvement 6s.
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.,
Consolidated 7s.
CONNERSVILLE, IND.,
School 6s.
DANVILLE, IND.,
Water Works 5s.
GREENCASTLE, IND.,
School 8s.
GRANT COUNTY, IND.,
County 6s.
HARRISON COUNTY, IND.,
County 6s.
INDIANA, STATE OF
Reg. New State House 3½s.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO,
Water Works 8s.
Improvement 6s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHI. R'Y CO.,
First Mortgage 7s, Series "E."
Second Mortgage 7s, Series "L."
REMINGTON, IND.,
Town 6s.
UNION COUNTY, IND.,
Court House 5s.
NOV. 5TH.
ROCHESTER, IND.,
School 6s.
NOV. 17TH.
MIAMI COUNTY, IND.,
Gravel Road 6s.
NOV. 27TH.
PORTLAND, IND.,
Municipal 6s.

Office of Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,

17 Broad St.,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that the coupons due Nov. 1, 1894, of the Collateral Trust Notes of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that date at the offices of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, in the City of New-York, pursuant to the order of the Circuit Court for the Seventh Judicial Circuit and Eastern District of Wisconsin.

JOHN SCOTT,
Comptroller for Receivers.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH AVENUE.

Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after November 1st, 1894:

Rochester Gas & Electric Co., No. 4.
Richmond County Gas Light Co., No. 4.
Newburgh Electric Railway Co., No. 1.
George R. Balch, No. 1.
(15th.) John S. White, No. 4.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1894, FROM the undermentioned bonds will be paid, on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Company, New-York City, viz.:

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.
Richmond, York River and Chesapeake Railroad Second Mortgage 4 1-2 per cent. Bonds.
Virginia Midland Railway General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Chicago and Alton R. R. Sinking Fund Bonds.
Louisiana and Missouri River R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds.
Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago R. R. Preferred Stock.

Coupons and dividends on the above, maturing Nov. 1, 1894, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of November.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1894.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RY. CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

The coupons of the following-named companies, maturing Nov. 1, 1894, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date:

DALLAS AND WACO RAILWAY COMPANY,
THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY.

C. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

The Board of Directors of this company has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3 per cent.) for the six months ending Oct. 31, 1894, payable Nov. 1, to stockholders of record Oct. 20, in New-York, at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., and in London at the office of C. J. Hambro & Son.

A. A. McKECHNIE, Treasurer.
New-York, Oct. 3, 1894.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 Broad St., (Mills Building,)
New-York, Oct. 24, 1894.

Coupons due Nov. 1, 1894, from the following bonds will be paid on Nov. 1 and thereafter at the office:

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Co. (Western Division) first mortgage 5 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. First Cons. 5s.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of the
BALTIMORE BELT R. R. CO.
Baltimore, Oct. 30, 1894.

The coupons due Nov. 1, 1894, on the Baltimore Belt Railroad First Mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds will be paid at the banking houses of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., New-York, and Messrs. ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS, Baltimore.

W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East 42d St.
New-York, Oct. 24, 1894.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable Nov. 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by rolling stock furnished railroads under car-trust form, will be paid on and after that date at the offices of POST & POMEROY, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South Fourth St., Philadelphia.

Oct. 31, 1894. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery, cor. Rivington St.,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1894.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., out of the profits, was declared payable on and after Nov. 1. Transfer books will remain closed until after that date.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL STARCH MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer, No. 1 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 17, 1894.

The coupons due Nov. 1, 1894, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Thursday, Nov. 1, 1894, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.

CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, 128 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 23, 1894.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable Nov. 1, prox. Transfer books will close this day and reopen Nov. 6, prox.

EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 20, 1894.

A SEMI-CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after Nov. 1.

Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 29, 1894.

Coupons due Nov. 1, 1894, of the General Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of this company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

SOUTH CAROLINA & GEORGIA RAILROAD Co.—Coupons of this company due Nov. 1, 1894, will be paid at the office of the company, Room No. 64, No. 96 Broadway. HENRY PARSONS, Treasurer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC 5 PER CENT. LOAN of 1908.—Coupons due 1st Nov. will be paid at the agency of the Bank of Montreal, 59 and 61 Wall St., New-York.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDends are payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, on and after November 1, 1894:

Austin Electric Light Co.
Austin City, Minnesota, coupons.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Terminal Co.
Braddock Gas and Light Co.
Cicero & Proviso St. R. R. Co. of Chicago.
Clinton Water Works Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Consumers' Gas Works Co., Limited.
Elizabeth Town Water Co.
Evansville, T. H. & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
Evansville, T. H. & Chicago R. R. Co. Income.
Huntington Water Co.
Housatonic R. R. Co. Cons'd Mtge. 5 per cent.
Housatonic Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Hyde County, S. D.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co. (2d Mtge. 6 per cent.)
Jamestown Water Supply Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown Gas & Electric Light Co.
Minneapolis Street R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent., 2d Mtge. 6 per cent.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust.
Mt. Vernon Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Nansemond Water Co.
New-Jersey Steamboat Co. 5 per cent.
New-York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
Northwestern Coal R'y Co.
Northern Pacific Collateral Trust Indentures.
Omaha Street R'y Co.
Omaha Gas Manufacturing Co.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Co.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co. Cons'd and 1st Mtge. Real Estate.
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R. Co. 1st Con. Mtge. 5 per cent.
Pittsburgh, Chi. & St. Louis R'y, Series C.
Phoenix Water Co.
Scranton Suburban R'y Co.
St. Louis Cable & W. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
St. Paul City R'y Co. 6 per cent.
Vanderburgh County.
Watts Coal & Iron Co.
Wellsville Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Wyoming Valley Coal Co.

DIVIDENDS.
Nov. 1, 1894.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
American Tobacco Co.

NOVEMBER 12, 1894.

Scotland County.

NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

Syracuse, Geneva & Corning R. R. Co. coupons, (Drawn Bonds.)
Pullman Palace Car Co., (Dividends.)
Catskill Illuminating & Power Co.

NOVEMBER 23, 1894.

Ulster Blue Stone Company.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y. City

NOV. 1ST, 1894.

Big Stone Co., Minn., Refunding.
Brainerd, Minn., Board of Education, School.
Burlington, Ia., Independent School District, School.
Clackamas Co., Ore., School Education, Nos. 3, School Bldg. Series "B."
Des Moines, Ia., City R. R. Co., Cons. 1st Mtge. Gold.
Dunlap, Ia., Independent School Dist., Refunding.
East Portland, Ore., Water and Light.
Glen Township, Mo. Dak., School.
Great Falls, Mont., School Dist. No. 1, School.
Harlan, Ia., Electric Light Plant.
Hawthorn, Ill., Board of Education School Dist. No. 7, School Bldg.
Hubbard Co., Minn., School District No. 1.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Water.
Ithaca, Mich., Water.
Logan, Utah., School Bldg., Gold.
Menominee, Mich., Sewer & Paving; St. Improvement.
New Whatcom, Wash., Funding.
Oakesdale, Whitman Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 69.
Palouse, Whitman Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 9.
Rochester, Ind., Water Works.
Salem, Ore., Funding.
Salt Lake Co., Utah, School Dist. No. 29, School.
Spokane Co., Wash., funding, gold; Courthouse & Jail.
Yamhill Co., Ore., School Dist. No. 40, funding, school.

NOV. 2ND.

Cedar Falls, Ia., Independent School Dist.
Lawrence, Ill., School Dist. No. 2.

NOV. 5TH.

St. Louis, Mich., School Bldg.

NOV. 15TH.

Britt, Ia., Water Works.

NOV. 18TH.

Fern Hill, Pierce Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 23.

NOV. 19TH.

Verndale, Minn., Village Hall.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
38TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
New-York, Sept. 21, 1894.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable Nov. 1, 1894, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 18TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1894, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened Nov. 2 at 10 A. M.

JOS. WILLIAMS,
Treasurer.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Oct. 30, 1894.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars a share, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer books closed until after that date.

D. C. BUER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The coupons of the Debenture Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1894, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York, or the Eliot National Bank, Boston.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—John W. Hesse has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William F. Shirley, speculator, of 70 Broadway, in the suit of Edgar M. Cullen, as executor of the estate of Henry J. Cullen, Jr. Shirley said that his wife had claims against him for $190,000, and he thought that $10,000 would pay all other actual claims against him. He has no assets of any value. He has deeds of some lands in West Virginia, but they were never recorded, because he could never get near the place, as it was such a dangerous locality.

—An attachment has been obtained in the Supreme Court in Greene County, N. Y., for $5,255, against Edward W. Scott, in favor of the Catskill National Bank, as indorser for notes of William M. Onderdonk and the Roasted Cereals Company of this city and Catskill, and a lis pendens was filed here yesterday against his real estate on Seventy-second Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

—In the suit brought by Ernst Gradler against Charles Schaffer, his partner in the flower and feather importing firm of Gradler & Co. of 623 Broadway, Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a motion for a receiver for only the assets of the firm not covered by transfers sought to be set aside.

—John R. Anderson has been appointed receiver for the Van Cleve-Andrews Publishing Company of 18 East Seventeenth Street, on the application of John W. Van Cleve, who recently obtained a judgment against it for $130.

—The Sheriff of Northampton County, Penn., yesterday levied on the slate quarry and machinery of the Sterling Slate Company, near Wainutport, on an execution in favor of Mrs. M. L. Rudolph of Slatington for $8,586.75.

—At Memphis, Tenn., the Brandt Furniture Company, through C. D. Harris, made an assignment yesterday. Liabilities about $40,000; stock and other assets, $50,000. The creditors are mostly foreign.

—Max Brothers, wholesale dealers in furnishing goods, of Milwaukee, Wis., made an assignment yesterday to William Bloodgood, who gave a bond for $75,000. Assets and liabilities not stated.

—Executions were issued yesterday against Pike & Shulhof, manufacturers of furs, at 175 Greene Street, on judgments obtained by the State Bank for $3,648.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Whitman Shoe Company of Boston for $7,500, in favor of Herbert Lefavour.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 68s 9d; prime mess dull at 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 66s 3d; do, medium, dull at 58s 9d. Hams, short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 34s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 36s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 36s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 36s. Shoulders, about 12 to 13 lb, steady at 27s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 48s 6d. Tallow—Prime city nominal. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, dull at 19s 9d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 9d. Resin—Common firm at 3s 7½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 36s. Wheat—No. 2 red, Winter, steady at 4s 4½d; No. 2 red, Spring, steady at 4s 3d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 5s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, nominal; November firm at 4s 10¾d; December firm at 4s 9½d; January firm at 4s 5¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast firm at £2 15s@£3.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet; American, middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 3d. sellers; November and December delivery, 3d. sellers; December and January delivery, 3d. sellers; January and February delivery, 3 3-64@3 4-64; February and March delivery, 3 5-64d. buyers; March and April delivery, 3 7-64d. sellers; April and May delivery, 3 9-64@3 9-64d.; May and June delivery, 3 10-64@3 11-64d.; June and July delivery, 3 12-64@3 13-64d.

LONDON, Oct. 31—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 9d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—October, 10s; January and March, 10s 2½d.

BREMEN, Oct. 31.—Petroleum, 4 marks 95 pfennigs for American.

THE BUFFALO MARKET.

BUFFALO, Oct. 31.—Spring Wheat—Nothing doing; limits easy on cost, insurance, and freight; spot firm; closing: Old No. 1 hard, spot, 67¾c; new do, do, 65½c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 62c; No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 65¼c; Chicago Spring, do, 58½c; No. 1 Northern, new, 60¼c, cost, insurance, and freight. Winter wheat unsettled; sales, 5 cars No. 2 red, 54c; 1 car No. 3 extra red, 53c, track; 10,000 bushels No. 2 old, store, 55c; No. 1 white, 57½c, track; 59c, store, asked. Corn irregular; demand very light; closing: No. 2 yellow, 55½c; No. 2 corn, 55¼c, store; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 3 yellow, 55½c; No. 2 corn, 55¼c; No. 3 corn, 49@50c; No. 4 corn, 47c; No. 4 yellow, 48c; no grade, 46c on track. Oats firmer; scarce; demand light; No. 2 white, 34½@34½c; No. 3 white, 33½c; No. 2 mixed, 31c on track. Barley—Canada in good demand; Western firm; sales, 55,000 bushels Canada, 60c; 8,000 bushels do, 63c; quotations unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, 53c, track, asked. Flour quiet; west, unchanged. Millfeed dull; unchanged. Canal freights steady; wheat, 3c; corn, 2½c; oats, 2c; barley, 2½c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 52,000 bbls; wheat, 275,000 bushels; corn, 8,500 bushels; oats, 32,000 bushels; barley, 41,000 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 71,000 bbls; wheat, 88,000 bushels; corn, 51,000 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels; barley, 41,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 221,000 bushels; corn, 8,150 bushels; oats, 47,000 bushels; barley, 19,000 bushels.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

COFFEE—Spot quiet; steady; No. 7, 15@15¼c. ....Sales, 500 bags Santos Nos. 6 and 7, to arrive, 15½c, and 2,000 bags Maracaibo, private terms. ....Option sales and exchanges of 52,250 bags Rio; market closed easy; 5 points up; Havre firm; ½@2f up; Hamburg dull; ¼@¾ pfennig up. ....November delivery closed at 13@13.10c, (selling at 13.15c for 5,000 bags,) December at 12.25@ 12.30c, (selling at 12.25@12.40s for 18,500 bags,) January at 11.70@11.75c, (selling at 11.75@11.90c for 11,250 bags,) February at 11.40@11.50c, March at 11.30@11.35c, (selling at 11.35@11.55c for 7,500 bags,) April at 11.15@11.30c, (selling at 11.40@11.45c for 1,000 bags,) May at 11.15@11.20c, (selling at 11.20@11.30c for 5,000 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos here to-day, 174,704 bags; at other distributing points, 65,845 bags; warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 12,120 bags.

COTTON—Futures dull; steady; 4 points lower; easier Liverpool; heavy receipts....Aggregate business, 101,500 bales; November deliveries closed at 5.49@5.50c, (selling at 5.49@5.50c for 1,500 bales,) December at 5.50@5.51c, (selling at 5.50@5.53c for 8,000 bales,) January at 5.55@ 5.56c, (selling at 5.54@5.58c for 33,900 bales,) February at 5.60@5.61c, (selling at 5.50@5.62c for 5,000 bales,) March at 5.65@5.66c, (selling at 5.65@5.68c for 20,700 bales,) April at 5.71@5.72c, (selling at 5.70@5.73c for 3,800 bales,) May at 5.76@5.77c, (selling at 5.75@5.77c for 4,600 bales,) June at 5.81@5.82c, (selling at 5.81@5.84c for 12,000 bales,) July at 5.86@5.87c, (selling at 5.87@ 5.88c for 2,200 bales.)....Spot sales, 117 bales to spinners at easy prices; middling at 5½@6c.... Port receipts, 1,991 bales, against 42,114 bales same day last year; week's receipts, 301,238 bales, against 266,754 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Light demand; freely offered; weak....Sales, 7,600 pks, in lots; Winter wheat patents at $2.65@$2.90, Winter wheat clears at $2.25@$2.50, Winter wheat straights at $2.40@$2.70, Spring wheat clears at $2.10@$2.45, Spring wheat straights at $2.90@$3.25, Spring wheat patents at $3.15@$3.40, and fancy up to $3.65; City Mills at $3.25 for West Indies; City Mills patents at $3.90; No. 1 at $2@$2.40; No. 2 at $2@$2.25; fine, $1.55@$1.95; super at $1.60@ $2.10; Spring bakers' at $2.10@$2.25....Arrivals, 15,343 bbls and 13,365 sacks; exports, 9,351 bbls and 9,189 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 50,989 bbls and sacks....RYE FLOUR—900 bbls sold, in lots, at easy prices; poor to choice superfine at $2.35@ $2.80; fancy at $2.90....CORNMEAL—200 bbls sold; Brandywine at $3.10; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at $1.13; fine do, $1.25@$1.30.... HOMINY CHOPS, $3@$3.15....FEED steady; at 80 lb at 70@80c; 100 lb at 85@90c; sharps at 95c@ $1....RYE FEED, 80@85c....FLAXSEED nominal....COTTONSEED MEAL at $21@$22 per ton. ....RYE nominal; Western and State, 48@51c, from track and in boatloads....BUCKWHEAT quoted at 60@70c....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.10@$2.15....BARLEY quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 60@61c; Western, 60@65c....BARLEY MALT dull; Canada, country-made, 85@90c; two-rowed State, 70@72½c; six-rowed do, 75@80c; Western, 65@75c.

WHEAT—Spot dull; ½c lower, with options; closing firm....Sales, 48,200 bushels, including, on shipment, 32,000 bushels No. 2 red, private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, private terms; the trade bought 2,200 bushels No. 2 red, 55½c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels ungraded red, 55½c, delivered....Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1c over December, free on board, delivered; No. 1 Northern, 9¼c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 11½c over December, free on board, afloat....Quotations for free on board at the close: No. 2 red, cash, 55¾c, in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, store, 64¾c; No. 2 hard, afloat, 58¾c.... Clearances hence, 64,092 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 82,481 bushels....Receipts, 343,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 522,342 bushels; in the interior, 773,701 bushels....Options less active; irregular; ½c lower; large switching business; West weaker; foreign selling; local realizing; Bradstreet's report of 8,789,000 bushels increase east of Rockies, 167,000 on Pacific coast, and 4,356,000 bushels in world's visible....Future sales, 3,060,000 bushels; 50,000 bushels November, 54¾c; 1,490,000 bushels December, 55¾@56 5-16c, closing at 55¾c; February closing at 57¾c; March closing, 58¾c; 1,520,000 bushels May, 60¼@60 13-16c, closing at 60¾c.

CORN—Spot dull for local use; more active for export; firm....Sales of 86,000 bushels, including, to shippers, 80,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 59¼c, delivered, last half of November; the trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, 61c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels do, 3c over November, 61c delivered....Receipts, 19,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 70,487 bushels; in the interior, 177,554 bushels....Clearances hence, 12,160 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 21,664 bushels....Options advanced ¼c; firmer cables; heavy West; local covering; declined ¼@1c; local realizing; closing weak; ⅝@⅞c down; trading quiet; Bradstreet's reports 600,000 bushels decrease east of Rockies....Option sales, 485,000 bushels; 10,000 bushels November, 57⅝@58c, closing at 57¾c; 240,000 bushels December, 56@57c, closing at 56c; January closing at 54½c; 235,000 bushels May, 54½@ 55 9-16c, closing at 54½c.

OATS—Spot moderately active; easier....Sales, 58,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 36¼@36¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 35¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 37c; No. 3 do, 33½c; No. 2 mixed, 32¼@32½c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 31½c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33½c for 20,000 bushels; track mixed, 32@33½c; track white, 36@40c for 18,000 bushels....Options more active; weak; ⅛@⅜c lower; weaker West; lower cash; local realization; Bradstreet's increase of 531,000 bushels east of Rockies....Option sales, 500,000 bushels; 20,000 bushels November, 32¼@ 32½c, closing at 32⅜c; 110,000 bushels December, 33⅛@33⅜c, closing at 33¼c; 50,000 bushels January, 34¼@34¾c, closing at 34¼c; 30,000 bushels February, 35c, closing at 35c; 210,000 bushels May, 36¼@36½c, closing at 36¼c; No. 2 white, 10,000 bushels November, 30½c, closing at 30½c; 40,000 bushels December, 36¼@36⅞c, closing at 36¾c....Receipts, 172,500 bushels; exports, 1,005 bushels.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 70@75c; No. 2 do No. 1, 55@65c; shipping, 50c; clover, mixed, 50@60c; clover, 40@ 45c. Rye straw, 35@55c; cut straw, 30c.

HOPS—Moderate brewing demand; generally slow trade; prices weak....State quotations, 9@ 12c for medium to choice 1894 crop, 5@7c for 1893 crop, and 8@11c for 1894 Pacific coast.

METALS—Tin firm; spot at 14.95c....Copper steady at 9.55c....Lead firm at 3.15c....Spelter steady at 3.37½c.

OILS—Cottonseed weak; better demand; crude, prime, 25c; do, off grade, 24@24½c....Sales, 300 bbls prime yellow, to arrive, 28½@29c; 600 bls off grade, do, in lots, 27c; 100 bbls do, 27½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products steadier; quiet.... PORK more active; steady; sales, 800 bbls; mess, $13.75@$14.50; short clear, $14@$16.50; family mess, $14.50....DRESSED HOGS steady; 7¼c for 100 lb average, 6c for 200 lb, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6⅞c for 140 lb; pigs, 6¼@6⅝c; interior deliveries, 61,000 head....CUTMEATS quiet; easy; pickled bellies, 12 lb, 7½c; 9@9½c for hams, 5⅞@5½c for pickled shoulders....BEEF dull; extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$16.50....BEEF HAMS inactive, at the West, $16; here, $17@$17.50.... LARD—Western steam steadier; quiet; cash, 7.35c, nominal; city steam steady; sales, 75 tcs, 6.50c; options, no sales; November closed 7.30c nominal; January, 7.20c nominal; refined Continent, 7.75c; South America, 8c; compound, 5.25 @5.50c....TALLOW steady; sales, 100 hhds city, 4⅝c....STEARINE—Lard stearine nominal; oleostearine quiet; 6¼c bid, 6¾c asked....BUTTER steady and moderately active for fancy; others slow; Western creamery, 23½c; do, poor to prime, 15@20c; Pennsylvania, do, 17@23c; do, State creamery, 17@23c; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 22c; do, poor to prime, 15@20c; imitation creamery, 14@18c; Western dairy, 11@16c; Western factory, 10½@14c; June creamery, 16@ 21½c....CHEESE quiet; fancy firm; State, full cream, large, 8@10½c; fancy, 10@10½c; small, 8½@11c; part skims, 3½@7c; full skims, 2½@ 3c....EGGS firm for choice; moderate demand; State and Pennsylvania, 20@21½c; Western, 17@ 20c; icehouse, 15@16½c; Western, per case, $2.75 @$4; limed, 15½@16c.

RICE—Fair to good fairly; moderate supply; fairly active....Domestic quoted at 4¼@6¼c, including choice and fancy at 5⅝@5¾c, head at 6@6¼c, Patna at 4@4½c, and Japan at 4⅜@4¾c.

SUGAR—Raw steady; quiet; sales, 500 hhds muscovado, 89° test, 3c....Quotations: Centrifugals, 89° test, 3½c; muscovado, 89° test, 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝c....Refined quiet; steady; cutloaf and crushed, 4⅜@4 15-16c; powdered, 4 7-

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The Hotel Logerot Option—Sales of Business and Other Property.

It was erroneously stated in an afternoon newspaper, yesterday, that the Hotel Logerot property, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, had been sold by Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co., for the owners, Messrs. Flake & Dowling. The latter said the publication was premature, to say the least. They have, they say, given an option to certain persons represented by Southack & Co. The price stated—$600,000—is not correct, but the exact figure is not much less. The property was bought at auction, under foreclosure, in the Spring of the present year, at $437,000.

Messrs. Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold, at $65,000, the new six-story brick building 45 Vesey Street.

Messrs. M. & L. Hess have sold, for Samuel & Henry Corn, the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninetieth Street, 88 by 100, at $80,000. An apartment house will be built on the plot.

Mr. A. E. Karelsen has sold, for the Powers estate, to Samuel & Henry Corn, the three-story brick store building 424 Broome Street, 25 by 107, at about $40,000. This property adjoins the corner of Elm Street, bought a few months ago by John Jacob Astor.

The Messrs. Corn are the purchasers, also, of the southeast corner of Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue, hitherto reported sold.

Messrs Hirsh Brothers have sold, to Frederick Aldhous, the four lots recently purchased by them, on the north side of Eighty-seventh Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Mr. Aldhous will erect five four-story brownstone dwellings on these lots.

Mr. William Kennelly has sold, for Adler & Herrman, the five-story brick and stone flat, with stores, at the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 36.2 1-3 by 100.8¼, to John B. Doerr of Fiss & Doerr, at about $76,000.

Mr. J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold, for Samuel Colgate, at about $50,000, the four-story brick and stone dwelling West Eighty-sixth Street, 25 by 90 by 102.2.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Messrs. Smith & Ryan sold, in foreclosure, at $14,513, to Isidor S. Korn, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 1687 Madison Avenue, north side, 239.9 3-5 feet east of Scammel Street, 23.9 3-5 by 96.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, in foreclosure, at $82,990, to the plaintiff, Hattie Kottek, the two six-story brick and stone flats 102 and 104 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 25 feet east of Park Avenue, 75 by 100.11.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, at $3,900, to John M. Meehan, the three-story brick dwelling on the north side of Teasdale Place, 393.8 feet west of Delmonico Place, 29.2 by 100.

Messrs. C. N. Moody & Co. have bought of Charles C. Jenkins, at $25,000, a country seat at Peekskill, having twenty-eight acres of land, with 1,500 feet frontage on Main Street, about a mile from the railway station. There is a three-story brick and brownstone mansion on the land. Messrs. Moody & Co. have also sold, for W. H. Sweezy, 1,000 acres of land near Riverhead, L. I., at about $14,000.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, four actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,881 to 1,887 Second Avenue, beginning at northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street, respectively 24.11, 25, 25.6, and 25 by 100, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgments, on corner, $20,775; on 1,883 and 1,885, $17,540 each; on 1,887, $18,620.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Charles W. Weed, referee, 219 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, north side, 183.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,100.

By Silas C. Smyth & Frank D. Smiley, referee, Robbins Avenue, east side, 160 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 16.8 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,400.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward D. O'Brien, referee, vacant plot on One Hundred and First Street, south side, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, 225 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $16,630.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, James M. Varnum, referee, 361 West Eleventh Street, north side, 154 feet west of Washington Street, 22 by 93 1-6; three-story brick and stone building.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Jerome Buck, referee, piece of salt meadow, about ten acres, on Lane Avenue, West Farms. Due on judgment, $48,600.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, James M. Varnum and Jerome Buck, respectively, referees, 277 and 279 Grand Street, south side, 60 feet east of Forsyth Street, two three-story brick buildings, with stores. Due on judgments, $55,770 and $48,175, respectively.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: Four lots, 25 by 100 each, on the west side of Third Avenue, between Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Streets, Brooklyn; also plot of 5.40 acres at Mahwah, Bergen County, N. J.

New Buildings and Alterations.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations have been filed with the Building Department:

No. 1,198 Franklin Avenue, by Lena Muller, two-story frame workshop; cost, $1,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 260 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, by Jeremiah Trexler of 2,063 Bathgate Avenue, three-story frame dwelling; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, southeast corner of Vanderbilt Avenue, by Mary A. Kirtcham of 722 East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, three two-story frame dwellings; cost, $10,500.

Nos. 308 and 310 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, alterations by the W. Astor estate to two five-story brick tenements and stores; cost, $1,700.

South side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, alterations by Benacte Vetter to two-story frame stable; cost, $800.

No. 44 Greenwich Avenue, alterations by Nathan Glassheim to three-story-and basement brick tenement; cost, $1,250.

No. 81 Fourth Avenue, alterations by Arthur Blue to three-story brick dwelling and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 326 Second Avenue, alterations by Hugh Slavin to four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,500.

Brooklyn Realty Matters.

Plans have been filed for the erection of the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Ralph Street, north side, 100 feet west of Irving Avenue, four three-story frame flats, 25 by 50; $16,000 for all; Clemens & Eller, owners.

Sixteenth Street, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, two-story brick laundry, 72 by 33; $9,000; Little Sisters of the Poor, owners.

Seventh Street, north side, 225 feet east of Fourth Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, 24.9 by 33; $2,000; Frank Billing, owner.

Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Fourth Avenue, four two-story-and-basement brick dwellings, 20 by 42 each, $3,000 each; A. Davidson, owner.

Wyckoff Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Harman Street, three three-story brick stores and flats, 25 by 62 each, $8,000 each; Delnhardt Brothers, owners.

Wyckoff Avenue, southeast corner of Harman Street, three-story brick store and flat, 25 by 62 feet, $10,000; same owners.

Wyckoff Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Stockholm Street, three-story brick store and flat, 25 by 57 feet, $7,000; Martin Klett, owner.

Welden Street, southwest corner of Crescent Street, three-story frame store and flat, 20 by 46, $3,000; Robert Wheelar, owner.

Crescent Street, south side, 20 feet south of Welden Street, three three-story frame stores and flats, 20 by 46 each, $3,000 each; same owner.

Market Street, west side, 100 feet north of Welden Street, four frame detached dwellings, 20 by 33 each, $1,500 each; Charles J. Kiesel, owner.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 370 feet west of Fifteenth Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, $2,500; Gustaf Widen, owner.

Market Street, east side, between Magenta and Hill Streets, eleven two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 32 each, $1,500 each; E. W. Lauer, owner.

Hill Street, north side, 91 feet east of Market Street, three two-story frame dwellings, 18 by 32 each, $1,500 each; same owner.

De Kalb Avenue, south side, 175 feet east of Knickerbocker Avenue, five three-story frame tenements, 25 by 60 each, $3,000 each; Fordinsky & Oxfeld, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 31.

DECATUR AV, w s, 100 ft n of John St, 50x154; Alfred W Birch to Grace W Birch $1

AMSTERDAM AV, 750 and 752; Vienna D Gano to Thomas M P Mills, ex prop and 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 780; Charles W Drake and wife to Vienna D. Gano 1

104TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of West End Av, 40x100.11; Thomas M P Mills and wife to Wilhelmina Mallette, ex prop 1

96TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft n of Amsterdam Av, 52.7x145; Agnes E. Dobbs to Alex Biel 1

109TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Mary A. Cahill to Catharine A. Cahill 12,000

47TH ST, n s, 318.9 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.5; Anna E. Wettlaufer to Philipp Schneider 15,000

175TH ST, s w corner of 11th Av, 25x65; Thomas Bradburn to James G. Tyler.. 1

97TH ST, n s, 142.5 ft e of 1st Av, 19x97.6; Philip Boyer and wife to Bernhard Holsman 32,000

80TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., and wife to Adam Gelb 1

80TH ST, s s, 233.4 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Jacob Baruch to Hermann Schoenfeld 1

82ND ST, s s, 233.4 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; S. Victor Constant and others, executors of Samuel S. Constant, to Jacob Baruch 1

10TH ST, 351 East; Henry Gentzlinger and wife to Joseph Schultz 26,000

5TH ST, 223; Joseph Schultz and wife to Henry Gentzlinger 38,500

BROOME ST, 552; Joseph Shongood and wife to Michael Fay and another 35,000

114TH ST, 178 East; Germain Lachat and wife to Ferdinand Greenbaum and wife.. 1

7TH ST, n s, 88 ft w of Avenue C, 25x97.6; Bernard Holzman and wife to Philip Boyer and wife, ex prop. and 1

64TH ST, s s, 181 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Peter L. Halpin, referee, to Isaac J. Greenwood 26,000

CLIFF ST, 91 and 93; Catharine T. Chatillon and another to George H. Chatillon 14,500

SAME PROPERTY; Ashbel P. Fitch and another, executors, &c., of John P. Chatillon, to same 7,250

LEWIS ST, w s, 180 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Henry Gans to Herman Kraus and another 20,700

DELANCEY ST, 215, and 44 Pitt St; Michael Fay and others to Joseph Shongood 61,000

STUYVESANT ST, n s, 29; Sarah M. Pomroy and another to Charles Meyer and wife 12,000

BANK ST, 19; Isaack Selig and wife to Louis Goldfish 24,500

WEST 3D ST, 54, ¼ part; Ashbel P. Fitch and another, executors, &c., of John P. Chatillon to George H. Chatillon 5,000

SAME PROPERTY, ½ part; Catharine T. Chatillon and another to George H. Chatillon 10,000

LEWIS ST, w s, 180 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Pinkus Ganz and wife to Henry Ganz 1

DELANCEY ST, 313; Donald McLean, referee, to Hugo Cohn 1,950

2D ST, 221; Joseph Schultz and others to Elizabeth Weiss 27,700

72D ST, n s, 355 ft w of West End Av, 20x102.2; Percy M. Stewart and wife to Mary B. Downing 1

93D ST, 150 West; Anna G. Van Riper to Louis P. Van Riper and wife 1

54TH ST, 428 West; Elizabeth Weiss to Joseph Schultz and another 19,250

90TH ST, n s, 216 ft w of 4th Av, 19.6 x100.8; Rosina Vollhart to Sarah Usher. 21,500

60TH ST, n s, 85 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.5, ¼ part; Ashbel P. Fitch and another, executors, &c., of John P. Chatillon, to Catharine T. Chatillon and another 5,250

SAME PROPERTY, ¼ part; George H. Chatillon and wife to Catharine T. Chatillon and another 5,250

54TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of 3d Av, 37.11x irregular; George H. Chatillon, executor and trustee of Catharine Chatillon, to Catharine T. Chatillon and another.. to

51ST ST, n s, 376.8 ft e of 3d Av, 38.4x100.5; Delia A. Gartlan to William T. Herbert 41,000

1ST AV, w s, 60 ft n of 1st Av, 20x54; Gabriel Nachman and another, executors, &c., of John Sox to Max G. Foss... 14,750

78TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Max Danziger and wife to Magdalena ch. Kelor 1

94TH ST, 134 East; Sarah Friedman to Ellen T. Mordaunt 19,250

122D ST, s s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100.11; Herman Kraus and another to Henry Gans 5,500

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; George W. Murray to Charles G. Martin 1

142D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Michael J. Keenan to Sarah J. Egan 24,000

142D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Michael J. Keenan to William F. Herbert 24,000

142D ST, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; executors of Edward C. Bull to William Gallagher 4,200

130TH ST, n s, 123 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Lewis Z. Buch and others to James A. Jones 21,400

FOREST AV, e s, 125.6 ft s of 165th St, 18.5x100; Paul G. Decker to James Crosgrave 7,500

LOT 41 part of, on map of village of Elitona, &c.; executors of Bertha Fuchsius to Elizabeth Gerth and another 9,700

LOT 478, map of Section A, Vyse estate; 23d Ward Land Improvement Company to Daniel J. Scanlon and wife 775

LOTS 170 and 171, same map; same to Mary Shea 2,000

LOT 422, same map; same to James Sharkey 950

LOT 41 same map; same to George Schroeder 1,475

LOT 423, same map; same to James Nealon 975

LOTS 415 and 416, same map; same to Della Leonard 2,135

LOT 435, same map; same to William J. Morrison 825

LOTS 111 and 119, same map; same to Jessie Neill 2,600

LOTS 449 and 450, same map; same to James Nealis 1,720

LOT 419, same map; same to Martin Nealon 900

LOT 422, same map; same to Patrick O'Brien 850

LOT 50, same map; same to William B. O'Malley 750

LOT 424, same map; same to Thomas M. Cusick 835

LOTS 417 and 418, same map; same to Frank Donnelly 1,800

LOTS 10 and 11, same map; same to John Eckes 1,300

LOT 12, same map; same to Joseph Eckes. 650

LOTS 463 and 464, same map; same to Francis Hatton 825

LOTS 481 and 482, same map; same to William R. Jameson 1,550

LOT 411, same map; same to Sarah J. Martinelli 925

LOT 329, map of Section B, Vyse estate; 23d Ward Land Improvement Company to Jennie Stewart 1,900

LOTS 318 and 319, same map; same to Henry W. Newbeck 685

LOT 326, same map; same to Mary L. O'Neill 1,500

LOT 340, same map; same to Sarah Simms 685

LOT 327, same map; same to John J. Leonard 610

LOT 13, map of part of Fox estate, Block 445; trustees of Mary L. Tiffany to Anton L. Olsen 685

LOT 14, same map and block; same to Charles Bjorkegren 1,000

LOT 17, part of, map of Adamsville, &c., West Farms; Paulina W. Goeltz to Mary J. O'Brien 800

LOT 132, map of East Fremont, &c., 24th Ward; Elizabeth Nolan to Josephine Egen 1

LOT 55, map of Woodlawn Heights, &c.; Florence A. Quin and husband to Ellen Geoghegan 1,000

DELANCEY ST, 313; Hugo Cohn to Bertha Gluck 1

26TH ST, s s, 214.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x25.5; Louisa A. Roe 1

30TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of 4th Av, 20x74; Thomas Reardon to William A. Earle... 18,000

26TH ST, s s, 214.8 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x98.9; Alfred Roe to Ludwig Heer'ng... 20,000

19TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Lewis Z. Buch and others to James A. Jones 2,500

CUSICK, Thomas M., to 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 124, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 501

DUFFY, Eva, and another to Jesse M. Sharp; s s of Bathgate Place, 185 ft w of Washington Av, installments 3,200

DEVLIN, Bridget, to Thomas H. O'Connor; 80 Catharine St, 1 year 10,000

DENEBERLE, Anton, and wife to Crowell Hadden, trustee; e s of Ridge St, 125 ft n of Broome St, 1 year 3,500

DECHERT, Yellott D., to James Flanagan; n s of 60th St, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 2,000

SAME to same; e s of Railroad Av, Lot No. 30, map of building sites at Morrisania, 50x150.1 year 1,500

DONNELLY, Francis, to 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots Nos. 417 and 418, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 1,080

EGEN, Josephine, to Frederick Boss; s e s of Mapes Av, n ½ of Lot No. 182, map of village of East Tremont, 3 years. 700

ECKES, John, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots Nos. 10 and 11, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 780

SAME to same; Lot No. 12, same map, 3 years 390

FEIST, Simon, and another to Nathan Federgreen; e s of 10th Av, 25 ft n of 93d St, 2 years 1,500

FUCHUS, John H., (M. D.) to Agnes Beecher and another; s s 120th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, installments 850

GARRICK, Catharine, to Sara French; w s of Roosevelt St, 219.11 ft s of Park Row, 7 years 45,000

GOLDFISH, Louis, to Isaack Selig; 119 Bank St, installments 4,500

GREENBAUM, Amelia, to German Lachat; s s of 114th St, 118 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 10,000

GANS, Henry, to Sigmund Kraus; w s of Lewis St, 180 ft n of Stanton St, installments 2,000

GLUCK, Bertha, to Hugo Cohn; 213 Delancey St, installments 2,047

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and wife to Sigmund Lewy; n s of 105th St, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years $3,000

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to R. W. Stevenson, trustee; w s of Fox St, 95.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 3 years 5,000

BUBECK, Elizabeth, and another to Catherine Bach; 200 and 292 West 142d St, 1 year 500

BORNKAMP, Frederick, and wife to Edward A. Price and others, executors; n s of 89th St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 1,000

BALDWIN, Frank S., to William J. Light; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 141st St, 1 year 20,000

CARLEBACH Emil, and wife to United States Trust Company of New-York; 186 West 86th St, 5 years 10,000

COHEN, Jacob, to the East River Savings Institution; n s of 82d St, 152.6 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 20,000

CROUGHEN, James, to Paul G. Decker; e s of Forest Av, 125.6 ft s of 165th St, 7 years 13,000

CUSICK, Thomas M., to 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; Lot 124, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 2,500

DUFFY, Eva, and another to Jesse M. Sharp; s s of Bathgate Place, 185 ft w of Washington Av, installments 501

DEVLIN, Bridget, to Thomas H. O'Connor; 80 Catharine St, 1 year 3,200

DENEBERLE, Anton, and wife to Crowell Hadden, trustee; e s of Ridge St, 125 ft n of Broome St, 1 year 10,000

DECHERT, Yellott D., to James Flanagan; n s of 60th St, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 3,500

SAME to same; e s of Railroad Av, Lot No. 30, map of building sites at Morrisania, 50x150.1 year 2,000

DONNELLY, Francis, to 23d Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots Nos. 417 and 418, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 1,500

EGEN, Josephine, to Frederick Boss; s e s of Mapes Av, n ½ of Lot No. 182, map of village of East Tremont, 3 years. 1,080

ECKES, John, to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; Lots Nos. 10 and 11, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 3 years 700

SAME to same; Lot No. 12, same map, 3 years 780

FEIST, Simon, and another to Nathan Federgreen; e s of 10th Av, 25 ft n of 93d St, 2 years 390

FUCHUS, John H., (M. D.) to Agnes Beecher and another; s s 120th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, installments 1,500

GARRICK, Catharine, to Sara French; w s of Roosevelt St, 219.11 ft s of Park Row, 7 years 850

GOLDFISH, Louis, to Isaack Selig; 119 Bank St, installments 45,000

GREENBAUM, Amelia, to German Lachat; s s of 114th St, 118 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 4,500

GANS, Henry, to Sigmund Kraus; w s of Lewis St, 180 ft n of Stanton St, installments 10,000

GLUCK, Bertha, to Hugo Cohn; 213 Delancey St, installments 2,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NO DELAY.
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Elegant Private Houses
West 88th St.,
Between Central Park West and Columbus Av. —Nos. 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, and 57 West 88th St.; four-story, box-stoop, hard-wood finish; very liberal terms; immediate possession.
MIGHT EXCHANGE.
Inquire of caretaker, on premises, or the owner, WILLIAM BUEHLER, Havemeyer Building, 26 Cortlandt St.

BEFORE PURCHASING EXAMINE OUR seven three-story and extension houses, Nos. 328 to 340 West 71st St.; hardwood trim throughout; spacious bathrooms and plumbing of the most modern kind; we are also erecting a splendid view of Hudson River and beautiful Palisades; we are just finishing, and our motto is quick sales and small profits. Telephone 30, 18th. LINDSAY & JOHNSON, 352 4th Av.

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REAL ESTATE,
4 AND 6 WARREN ST.,
Offer some very choice investment properties for sale. Large sums to loan on bond and mortgage, including builders' loans.
WARREN E. DENNIS,
Loan Department.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

37TH ST., NEAR PARK AVENUE.—For sale, a fine four-story dwelling, (20x55x98.9, with butler's pantry extension,) in perfect order. CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 Liberty St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO LET.—Furnished; handsome 4-story brownstone dwelling, Madison Av., near the Cathedral; very favorable terms on account of family leaving town. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TO LET—$1,200; the high-stoop brownstone front, with all improvements, 152 West 79th St. FARRINGTON, 432 Columbus Av.

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Without charge for examination of title and without unnecessary delay.
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
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With its fifty years' accumulation of abstracts of title, surveys, &c., this company is able to make immediate loans at least cost to borrower for disbursements and interest.
APPLY TO
W. W. RICHARDS, Comptroller,
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 32 Nassau St.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

YOSEMITE APARTMENTS.
COR. OF 62D ST. AND PARK AV.
SUITES OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH AT REASONABLE RATES. APPLY ON PREMISES.

CLEVELAND,
126, 128, 130 EAST 24th ST.
Large apartments, unfurnished; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident. On view 10 to 3.

247 5th Av.
Beautifully-situated sunny bachelor apartments to rent.
120 EAST 34th ST.—Fire-proof building; nine rooms and bath; elevator and electric lights; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

A TENANT HAVING A FURNISHED APARTment of nine rooms in the fire-proof apartment house Madison Avenue and 30th St. desires to rent the same for season or one year; has southern and eastern exposures; handsomely furnished; glass, china, &c.
Apply to the manager.

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A SMALL TWO-STORY APARTMENT TO SUB-LET, UNFURNISHED, IN
121 MADISON AVENUE,
BUILDING CORNER 30TH ST.

A THE SHERMAN—A. NOS. 155 TO 161 WEST 48th ST. Eight rooms and bath; decorated; cabinet finish; heat; elevator. Superintendent, on premises.

84th ST., 19 WEST.—Splendid flat; seven rooms; steam heated; decorated white and gold; rent, $45.

TO RENT—A moderate-sized apartment in the fire-proof building, No. 80 Madison Av., corner 28th St.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH Street.—New-York Supreme Court. City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. VAN BEUREN and others, defendants.—Action No. 4.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, by James S. McQuillen, Auctioneer, of the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, distant ninety feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and thence running northwardly on a line parallel or nearly so with Eighth Avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets; thence running eastwardly, along said centre line of the block, one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet; thence running southwardly, again on a line parallel or nearly so with Eighth Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence running westwardly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, one hundred and thirty-three (133) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 20th, 1894.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
McCALL & ARNOLD, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
o22-2aw3wM&Th&n12

NINETIETH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—EGBERT C. SIMONSON, plaintiff, against DU BOIS SMITH, Fannie E. Smith, and Edward L. Keyes, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the twenty-second day of November, 1894, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, distant ninety (90) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Ninetieth Street with the westerly line of West End Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block between Ninetieth and Nineteth Streets; thence westerly and along said centre line of the block, twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, and again parallel with West End Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet and one-half inches, to the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, and thence easterly, along the southerly line of Ninetieth Street, twenty (20) feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New-York, October 30th, 1894.

EDWARD E. McCALL, Referee.
ALFRED P. W. SEAMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 54 William Street, New-York City.
n1-2aw8wTh&8&n22

SOUTH AND WATER STREETS.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—AUGUST LIMBERT, as sole remaining trustee under the last will and testament of Frederick C. Gebhard, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES STONE, as trustee, &c., et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale entered in the above-entitled action on the 19th day of October, 1894, bearing date the 17th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned referee named in the said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on Monday, the 12th day of November, 1894, at twelve o'clock noon by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Water Street, one hundred and forty-two feet and eleven inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Pike Slip and Water Street, and running thence easterly, along the southerly side of Water Street, twenty-four feet; thence southerly, in a straight line, to the northerly line of South Street to a point two hundred and sixty-six feet and eleven inches distant easterly from the northeasterly corner of South Street and Pike Slip, one hundred and sixty feet; thence westerly, along the northerly side of South Street, twenty-four feet; thence northerly, in a straight line, one hundred and sixty feet to the southerly side of Water Street to place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 19th, 1894. THOMAS F. WICHE, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 & 54 William Street, New-York City.
o22-2aw3wM&Th&n12

TWELFTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator in the City of New-York, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of EDWARD McSWEGAN, deceased, plaintiff, against JOHN J. SCHACHT and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of this court made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by Richard V. Harnett, Auctioneer, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1894, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises mentioned and described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth (late Eleventh) Ward of the City of New-York, which is known and distinguished as lot numb r three hundred and twenty-six (326) upon a certain map made by Samuel S. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated 1834, entitled "Map showing a division of part of the real estate late of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, deceased, among his heirs, situate in the Eleventh (now Seventeenth) Ward of the City of New-York," and filed in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of April, 1835, the said lot lying on the north side of Twelfth Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A, and is one of the lots which fell to the share of John R. Stuyvesant, as one of the children and heirs of said Nicholas W. Stuyvesant in said division of his estate.—Dated New-York, October 16th, 1894.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
WILLIAM B. AITKEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
o16-2aw3wTh&n12

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Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY as Trustee under the mortgage specified in the complaint in this action, against the THOMPSON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC COMPANY of New-York, formerly known by the name of the East River Electric Light Company, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of October, 1894, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the properties and chattels, real and personal, in said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows: All real estate and chattels real, the property of the said defendant, the Thompson-Houston Electric Company of New-York, or its Receiver. All machinery, engines, boilers, dynamos, regulators, lamps, underground conduits, subways, cables, poles, wires, lamp-posts, and other appliances for electric lighting and power owned by the Thompson-Houston Electric Company of New-York or its Receiver, together with all tools, implements, fixtures, furniture, drawings patterns, stocks of all permanent character, and all other property, goods, or chattels owned by the defendant, the Thompson-Houston Electric Company of New-York, or its Receiver, together with any and all leases, especially a lease made to the company by Frederick C., Charles W., and Howard M. Durant of premises at East 24th Street and East 25th Street, in the City of New-York, the same being for a term of thirty-three years, with the privilege of two renewals of thirty-three years each; rights of lease, assignments, contracts, and rights under contracts, now held or which may hereafter be acquired by the defendant, the Thompson-Houston Electric Company of New-York; also any and all patent rights, letters patent and inventions, and all agreements relative to patents, patent rights, letters patent, and inventions relating to, used in or out of the business of the company, and now owned by the defendant, the Thompson-Houston Electric Company of New-York or its Receiver, and any and all extensions thereof, and also all franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties heretofore or hereafter by the defendant, the Thompson-Houston Electric Company of New-York, to enable it to carry on its business in the City of New-York, and all its franchises, privileges, rights, liberties appertaining to said territory, and all incomes, rents, issues, and profits derived from said property and from the business of the said defendant company. And also all the fixtures, implements, goods, wares, and merchandise, and all other articles of personal property belonging to the defendant, the Thompson-Houston Electric Company of New-York, then called the East River Electric Company, at the date of the making of said mortgage, or thereafter acquired or possessed by said defendant company.—Dated New-York, October 30th, 1894.

FRANCIS P. LOWREY, Referee.
HOLLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN Attorney for Plaintiff and Trustee, 33 Nassau Street, New-York City.
o31-2aw3wW&Th&n21&22

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOSEPHINE WANDELL against EDWARD P. SHIELDS, Harriette S. D. Romeyn, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated September 4, 1894, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway of New-York, on Thursday, the eleventh day of October, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, by James S. McQuillen, Auctioneer, of the firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, (also called Aqueduct Avenue and formerly known as Ridge Street,) distant one hundred and fifty feet northerly from the point of intersection of said line of the Macomb's Dam Road with the southerly line of Dyckman Street, (formerly called Pipe Street or Croton Avenue;) thence running northerly, along the easterly line of the Macomb's Dam Road, three hundred and eighty-